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1,400 Americans Arrested In France, Hull Reports; Motorists Promised Rebate

The World's Day—September 29, 1942

Washington: 1,400 Americans Arrested in France

About 1,400 American citizens have been arrested by German military authorities in Occupied France, Secretary Hull told his press conference. He said that information received from the American Charge d'Affaires at Vichy included reports that the arrest and detention of the 1,400 was in reprisal for the alleged arrest of Germans in this country, but hesitated to credit this explanation of the German move, since there were no justifiable grounds for such action in the treatment of Germans in this country.

Protection for soldiers on debts incurred prior to their induction is provided in a bill that passed the House, completing congressional action.

Legislation giving the President authority to assign workers to jobs where they are most needed, and to take control of industries or farms if necessary to the war effort was introduced in the House by Representative Priest (D) of Tennessee.

Thousands of Federal employees are "using their highest skills for a very small percentage of the working day," states the Civil Service Commission in a critical report on supervision of Federal agencies.

An order diverting manpower from gold mines to the mining of strategic minerals is said by a WPB official to be "at the point of being signed" by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman. [Financial Page.]

Average passenger car mileage in the United States will fall to about 5,000 miles a year under plans being matured by the Office of Price Administration, reports Director Leon Henderson.

Home owners depending on oil for heating were assured by the OPA that the number of gallons allowed on their ration tickets would be adjusted "to meet any departure from normal temperatures."

In Europe: Outlawed Irish Army Gets Firearms

Supplying of arms to the outlawed Irish Republican Army by "countries overseas" in recent years, was disclosed by British Home Office Undersecretary Osbert Peake in the House of Commons.

Traffic from Germany to Italy was believed interrupted for several days when floods caused several washouts along the vital Brenner railway line connecting Austria and northeastern Italy.

German Elite Guards and a group of prominent Gestapo officials have arrived in Bucharest and were met by Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu, and German Minister Baron Manfred von Killinger, Tass dispatches from Istanbul reported.

Lord Mayor of London's office was conferred upon Sir Samuel George Joseph, head of a firm of building contractors, it was disclosed.

British housewives are to be taught under government sponsorship to make johnnycake and apple pie so they can make United States soldiers feel at home when they invite them for dinner, the Ministry of Food announced.

Wendell Willkie left by airplane from Kuibyshev for China Sept. 28, it was disclosed in Kuibyshev. [Page 8.]

Fifty Quislings—pro-German sympathizers—in Norway have been sent to the Grini concentration camp because they objected to being drafted for service on the Russian battle front, the British Radio reported.

New England: Bay State Motorists Promised Rebate

Massachusetts car owners are today promised rebate in their compulsory liability insurance premiums paid in 1942.

How to make the most of fuel and obtain maximum heat is outlined by New England News Bureau, Office of War Information. [Page 2.]

List of New England merchant marine casualties and those missing in action released today by Navy shows 60 perished and 194 missing. [Page 4.]

National: Norris Accedes to Re-election Call

In Lincoln, Neb., United States Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska acceded to petitions that he stand for re-election.

In Chicago Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, charged with conspiracy to undermine the morale of the nation's armed forces, was ordered removed to Washington for trial, but Federal Judge William H. Holly stayed execution of his removal order for one week to permit an appeal.

Americas: Venezuela Takes Over Isla de Patos

Venezuela in a colorful ceremony officially took over the small Isla de Patos, or Duck Island, under a transfer agreement with Great Britain. The island's ownership had been in dispute for two centuries. It is in the strategic Gulf of Paria between the British island of Trinidad and the Venezuelan mainland.

In Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Army general staff recommended that five persons whose names were not disclosed be executed for "Attempting to submit the nation to the sovereignty of a foreign state," but no details were made public.

Labor: 'Higgins Contract' Hearings Set

An "unprecedented investigation" by a committee of the American Federation of Labor has set hearings on cancellation by the U. S. Maritime Commission of a contract with the Higgins Corporation at New Orleans to build 200 Liberty ships.

A general wage adjustment of five cents an hour has been granted 2,800 C.I.O. aluminum workers of Alcoa at Edgewater, N. J.

Bake-Your-Own-Beans Drive Starts as Tin Cans Disappear

The baked bean has three quarters vanished from Boston. Never since baked Boston beans became famous have they become so scarce

The canned and bottled bean has almost entirely quit the grocery shelves. It was this oven-baked, pre-cooked, bean which used to supply three quarters of all the beans Boston used, grocery chain executives estimate.

No, the canned beans are not going to the Army. The Army cooks its own. The Government won't let the bean packers have the metal for cans. Putting beans into tins stopped weeks ago.

Then when some of the biggest packers turned to bottles, the Government began to shut down on rubber that goes into the caps.

The big B & M company of Portland, Maine, for instance, will still get out quite a lot of its new 28 ounce glass beanpots—for a very short time, reported Arthur Curran, its New England broker, today. Yet the Government is likely to cut these soon to 15 per cent, in order to limit the caps. That means even these last glass containers are gradually going out.

But cheerio, B & M is working on a bean freezing plan. Friends Bros. of nearby Melrose are producing a new frosted bean. It comes in a cellophane bag inside a cardboard container, has to be kept in the refrigerator, and is ready for use at once.

But you can buy beans in bulk as usual. There are plenty of them. Grocerymen say the use of bulk beans is already beginning to show an increase.

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Signing Women For War Work To Open in N.E.

Big plants in New Bedford in vital need as 50,000 questionnaires are sent out by U. S. service.

The first registration of women for war work in any specific New England community will be opened tomorrow in New Bedford, Mass.

For four days a production line in one of the big electrical manufacturing plants of the country was held up recently for lack of gadgets from New Bedford. Making of these vital parts is peculiarly a woman's job.

Enough women to make them cannot be located by the big plants in New Bedford. Flying fortresses, submarines—everything that uses radio equipment has to have these gadgets. The Army Signal Corps is greatly disturbed at the holdup of production.

So the government has stepped in to try to dig up the needed women in a labor market that is already practically exhausted of women workers.

50,000 Issued

Tomorrow 50,000 questionnaires will be distributed by the United States Employment Service for Massachusetts. Thanks to the cooperation of the postmasters, the appeal will be delivered to all homes.

Every woman that a postman can think of in New Bedford, Dartmouth, Fair Haven and Acushnet will get this message from the Federal Government:

"The women of America are fighting this war on the production front. Thousands of patriotic women are now serving in the battle of production, but hundreds more are needed AT ONCE in this section. Every woman should consider it her duty to America to register for war work whether she is young or old, rich or poor, single or married. Previous work experience is not necessary. . . . This war is your war and this war is a WOMAN'S WAR."

Questions Asked

The questionnaire asks whether or not a woman is now employed, whether she will accept war work, what specific skills or abilities she has, whether if she worked outside care would be needed for her children, etc.

The registration is entirely voluntary. Nobody has to answer the government's queries or take a war job if she does not want to.

Announcement of the move to enlist woman power was made here today by Powell M. Cabot, Director of the U. S. Employment Service for Massachusetts.

"We want to get right away, available for immediate employment, in excess of 2,000 women, and more later," said Mr. Cabot.

"The supply of unemployed women in the locality is practically non-existent. We have got to try to get back into the labor market women who were once in and stepped out, and other women who never worked at all.

"The principal bottleneck at the moment is two electrical plants which make certain essential small parts. They turn them out in enormous numbers. I understand they produce half of the total supply.

"Making and assembling these parts is primarily a woman's job. It is a highly repetitive task requiring great finger dexterity, and women do much better with it than men."

U. S. Fliers Block Solomons Attack; Churchill Hits Talk on Second Front; Barkley Speeds Senate's Price Bill

Adjournment banned by majority leader until anti-inflation move is completed.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—With the Farm Bloc in retreat, Administration leaders today applied a spur to the Senate in an effort to get price control action before the Oct. 1 deadline fixed by President Roosevelt.

Heading off deliberate stalling by Senators who objected to the President's "you do or I will" ultimatum, Democratic leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky served notice that there would be no adjournment until the anti-inflation bill is passed.

Even after the measure passes the Senate it must go to conference with the House, which by a vote of 205 to 172 wrote into the bill a farm parity provision "unalterably opposed" by Mr. Roosevelt.

Getting wind of a Farm Bloc attempt to delay action in order to seek additional concessions, Senator Barkley told the Senate today that the country is "impatient for action" on price control.

No Pistol to Head

He defended the President against complaints that he "held a pistol to the head of Congress" by demanding action by October 1. The President, he recalled, put the need for action on price control up to Congress as far back as April 27, when he listed seven steps to control inflation.

Declaring his intention of keeping the Senate in continuous session until it has acted, Senator Barkley declared:

"I feel that the country is not only impatient for action on this controversay, but I feel that the Senate and the whole legislative process are undergoing a test which I hope will vindicate the legislative process."

He went on to say that the President could have ordered the farm price loopholes plugged by executive order, but had been advised by Price Administrator Leon Henderson and by Congressional leaders to seek a specific Congressional mandate.

A "permissible" provision for adding labor costs to parity prices in calculating ceilings, without actually changing the parity formula is the compromise amendment by which Senate leaders hope to get the price control amendments through Congress by Oct. 1 or shortly thereafter.

House Shifts Attention

The House meanwhile has turned its attention temporarily away from farm prices to the farmers' manpower problem.

Solution of the farm labor problem by compulsory assignment of workers to jobs where they are most needed was recommended to the House Agricultural Committee yesterday by War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt.

"Persuasion is not enough and there's not sufficient patriotic urge" to solve the farmers' labor problem by the directives the War Man-

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Associated Press; Wide World

Churchill's Namesake

Upper: Prime Minister Winston Churchill tests the radio in a Churchill Tank which has been named for him. The monster is strongly armored and possesses great speed and fire power. It is equipped with six-pound cannons and may be used as a pillbox. Lower: Churchill Tank rumbles on a tank-landing craft during maneuvers on a beach somewhere in England. Landing craft such as this were used in the Allied raid on Dieppe, France.

Prime Minister voices stand in Commons—Makes report on Madagascar campaign.

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill voiced emphatic disapproval of speculation on the time or place of a second front, as the subject cropped up in the House of Commons today and as the BBC radiocast to France that an Allied offensive "is in the making."

Mr. Churchill's remarks were provoked by a question from Capt. Peter MacDonald which was prefaced by the assumption that "the period of offensive operations by the United Nations is now approaching."

As Parliament met for the first time since Sept. 11, a high officer of the British Army radiocast in French that "today more than ever before the possibilities of a British and Allied landing on French soil must be foreseen."

The message followed the pattern of previous BBC radiocasts to France. It told the French that there would be no advance warning of the day or point of attack but that "the offensive of the Allied Nations is in the making."

Captain MacDonald was anxious lest someone with inside information indiscreetly might tip off the enemy with too free talk. In response to the member's request for a word of caution, Mr. Churchill said:

"I welcome this opportunity of again emphasizing the undesirability of public statements or speculation as to the time and place of future Allied offensive operations even though such statements are based on inference and not, as the suggestion seems to imply, on inside information."

Reference to Willkie

The House's applause was punctuated by the remark—which Mr. Churchill did not answer—"Will that be conveyed to Mr. Wendell Willkie?"

[Mr. Willkie, speaking in Moscow Sept. 27, urged a second front "at the earliest possible moment which our military leaders will approve."]

Mr. Churchill reported on the British occupation of Madagascar, announcing that he had been informed of the fall of Tulear, the island's last port remaining in French hands.

Mr. Churchill said the "success of the initial landings in Madagascar and that fact that they were accomplished with only the lightest casualties to both sides was due in a great measure to the efficiency of the Royal Navy and the speed with which it ferried troops onto the beaches at the right time."

The Prime Minister reviewed the progress southward of the King's African Rifles against "slight opposition" and said the French Governor-General, Armand Annet, radiocast an appeal for an armistice Sept. 16 and that his representatives were received at Majunga the following day.

Greeted by Populace

Mr. Churchill said that the occupation of Tananarive was greeted by the populace "with strong demonstrations of good will and even enthusiasm."

"Operations against the remaining Vichy French forces south of the capital are proceeding," he said.

The Prime Minister said it was "all quiet" now in the northern part of the island.

Asked about the extent of French resistance to British forces generally, he said it was "mainly symbolic."

He was expected to make a brief statement soon, bringing the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Japanese lose heavily in Solomons and Kiska —Nazis make advance at Stalingrad.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Success of American planes in bringing down 49 Japanese planes and damaging severely 5 Japanese vessels in the past few days in the Solomons and the Aleutians indicates the Allies gradually are getting the sea and air situation in hand.

Not a single American plane was lost in the Solomons in raids that shot down 42 Japanese planes in four days, while damaging 3 others, hitting 2 cruisers, a large transport, and a seaplane tender. These were long-range operations, the bombers fanning out from their bases, probably in the Solomons, to points 300 or 400 miles distant.

The raids make clear, however, the size of the Allied task in the Pacific, for Japanese squadrons, with transports bearing landing parties, are attempting everywhere to establish new bases from which to try to oust the American Marines gamely holding on to their bridgehead on the large Guadalcanal Island.

The Aleutians attack, in which Canadian fliers for the first time took part with the Americans, was against Kiska. Seven Japanese planes were destroyed, a merchant ship damaged, 2 submarines possibly hit while low-flying attacks brought about 150 Japanese casualties.

On the British side, Premier Churchill has announced the capture of the last French port in Madagascar, Tulear, so there is no possibility of the Japanese establishing a base on the island from which to intercept Allied supply lines to Russia via the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

Incidentally, the British have issued a categorical denial to German claims to have sunk three large American transports taking troops over from America to England.

But if the Allies are getting control by sea and air, they are far from gaining the necessary control of land. That is the reason for the heated discussion of the second front, which is being stimulated by Wendell Willkie's visit to Joseph Stalin chief of the only great land army the Allies possess at the moment.

This army today was counterattacking on a 40-mile front between the Volga and the Don to try to save the great Volga city of Stalingrad. There was also a vigorous counterattack around Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of Moscow, and others around Voronezh. It is questionable however, whether these were more than local attacks to prevent the Nazi chief from withdrawing troops to send to Stalingrad.

That city, in the 36th day of its siege, found the Germans breaking through its lines at one point in the northwest section, although the breakthrough appears to have been stopped. The Germans are said to be so keen on economizing with their tanks that they send infantry ahead with grenades to attack opposing tanks.

Stalingrad's long siege, whatever the outcome, appears to have made sure that the Germans will have to prepare for a Russian winter. The main factor still is, however, that the great German land army must be definitely defeated before the Allies can win the war.

Navy Asks More Billions In Big Plane Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Having just delivered heavy blows against Japanese airpower in the Aleutian and Solomon Islands, the United States Navy was today preparing a new and large plane expansion program in anticipation of harder fights to come.

Congress received a request from President Roosevelt for $2,862,000,000 additional funds for the construction of Navy airplanes necessary for "the prosecution of the war," bringing to $5,593,154,308 the extra funds sought for the Navy within the last two weeks. At the same time the President asked for about $600,000,000 for war housing and $43,000,000 for the Treasury Department.

The Navy request would increase to $20,000,000,000 the total cash supplied the sea service for the fiscal year ending next June 30 and is understood would provide for the purchase of an estimated 19,000 new fighter planes of the latest type.

The need for so many fighters—instead of fighters and bombers—is seen here as indicating the Navy's deep concern over future fighting in the Western Pacific Area.

Down 24 Japanese Planes

The last few days, however, have given new evidence of the striking power possessed by the air arms of the United States Army and Navy. Not only are American blows against Japanese positions in the Aleutian Islands increasing, but Navy and Marine pilots on Guadalcanal in the Solomons have just given the Japanese a stinging aerial defeat.

This victory was scored on Sept. 28 when the Americans intercepted a force of 25 enemy bombers and 18 Zero fighters and shot down 23

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Bay State Man to Fight With British

By a Staff Photographer

United States Agrees to Enlistment

Anthony M. Bernard of Norwell, Mass. (center), first British subject to be called from this area for service with the British Army, who reported today at the office of the British Vice-Consul, Gerald F. Tyrrell, to sign his declaration of service. He is shown here as the Vice-Consul (left) hands to Col. Ralph Smith, U. S. A. (right) the British Government's acceptance of Mr. Bernard for enlistment in the British Army. Mr. Bernard, who received his education in grade schools here and in England, has been employed by the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates in Boston. He will leave shortly for England for basic training.

Million Children Mobilizing For Scrap Drive in Bay State

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A million Massachusetts school children are mobilizing to get in the scrap with a thoroughness never equalled before, according to an announcement this morning from the War Production Board.

Teachers' meetings were first held and the plans laid out for each school district. The children were then gathered and it was explained to them that they were soldiers on the home front, actually engaged in defeating the enemy.

The teachers dramatized for them in simple terms how one old flatiron equalled two steel helmets, or an old lawn mower six three-inch shells, or a wash pail three bayonets, and so on. The children were shown, also, how they could earn money for war stamps and bonds by selling scrap and working hard in this campaign.

Poster and slogan contests have been held and each child is writing three letters—one to his parents, and one to the neighbor on each side of him—explaining in his own words the need for scrap and its uses in the war, and giving the approximate date when the trucks will be around to collect.

Under the direction of State Commissioner of Education Walter F. Downey and his War Committee of School Superintendents, the work involves 800,000 public school pupils, 175,000 from parochial schools, and the remainder from private schools.

"Through these million Bay State school children," says John I. Taylor, regional chief of the General Salvage division, "we expect that every single ounce of scrap in Massachusetts will be located. The children will not move it; they will locate it—every single ounce of it.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Pacific Air Front:

49 Japanese Planes Lost; Five Ships Hit

Attacking the Japanese in both the Solomon and the Aleutian Islands, Army-Navy-Marine Corps airmen in the past five days have destroyed 49 enemy planes and damaged five ships, one of which

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Bay State Car Owners Promised Rebate on 1942 Auto Insurance Premiums

All Other East Coast States Get Cut According to Coupon

Massachusetts car owners today were promised a rebate in their compulsory automobile liability insurance premiums paid in 1942 at least equal to the reduction announced for other eastern states in the rationed area by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters and the Mutual Casualty Insurance Rating Bureau, Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, announced today.

The reduction in the other States is set at 20 per cent for "A" ration book holders and 10 per cent for motorists with "B" and "C" books.

Commissioner Harrington at the same time announced that "studies to date generally indicate that present emergency conditions warrant a material reduction in rates for 1943."

The Harrington announcement came as the Governor's office disclosed that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is taking steps to remove legal barriers to rebates for 1942 and reductions for 1943 based upon the type of ration book each car is operated under.

Regarding 1943 rates, Commissioner Harrington said their computation has been delayed "because of the unprecedented change in conditions brought about by the gasoline and tire-rationing programs together with other factors resulting from the "all out" war effort.

"We have called upon the companies for additional data indicating the current experience in order that 1943 rates may be truly representative of changed conditions."

News of the Governor's move came as the insurance bureaus announced that 1943 rates in all states in the eastern seaboard rationed area except Massachusetts will be reduced on the basis of ration books. The Bureaus provided for a reduction of 20 per cent for "A" book holders and 10 per cent for "B" and "C" book holders. Massachusetts was exempt from the Bureau plan because compulsory insurance is peculiar to the Bay State and offers additional problems.

A yearly saving of $10,000,000 to Eastern motorists is anticipated as the result of the reduction.

By a Staff Photographer

Clown, Elephants and Thrills at the Shrine Circus

Opening last night at the Boston Garden, the Hamid-Morton Circus, under the sponsorship of Aleppo Shrine Temple, thrilled an enthusiastic audience. The show, which will continue through Sunday, is for the benefit of underprivileged children of Greater Boston. On the left, above, three of the many clowns who entertain with their funny antics. Center: Backstage with the elephants, this circus performer's youngster rides his tricycle around the stalls. Right: Billy Rice, the clown, points out aerial performers to awed youngsters, Richard Dempster and Leo Sullivan, both of Winthrop.

School Pupils Are Mobilized In Scrap Drive

Continued from Page 1

I don't know a phase of the whole salvage drive which will count more for success than the work that is being done and will be done by the school children of Massachusetts."

Grilles Scrapped

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin stated today that he was profoundly opposed to scrapping automobile bumpers. "Personally, I agree with Dean A. Fales, Professor of Automotive Engineering at M. I. T.," the Registrar said, "that bumpers are a necessary part of an automobile. They protect the oil tank and the engine and they are also useful in aiding other cars which have become stalled on the road."

As a hint to one group of scrap-metal possessors, the War Production Board today got the Suffolk Savings Bank's consent to scrap its second-story window-grilles. There are three of them, large and of solid bronze. Mayor Tobin will take the first crack at them tomorrow morning with a blow-torch, and the WPB hopes that the Suffolk Savings will be but the first bank among many to scrap any grilles that are more ornamental than protective.

The country's second day of Scrap Search and Locate Week found 154 scrap bins placed in strategic locations about the city of Boston. Public buildings jingled with the rattle of keys being thrown into the Key Kans. Cambridge City Council rescinded its motion to scrap the historic cannon on the Common because the move had aroused so loud a protest. It immediately began consideration of an order to scrap about 40 jail cell blocks, and almost at once discovered the blocks were already being demolished by a WPA crew under authorization by City Manager Atkinson. In some confusion the Council voted to refer the whole matter to its finance committee, while the City Manager confessed himself undecided as to whether to continue the work or await the Council's action.

Donating Funds

Property owners, awaking to the scrap drive, have begun donating in unexpected quantity their iron fences, and local salvage offices reported a steady stream of phone calls yesterday from persons who wanted the salvage trucks to come collect their fences.

At Prides Crossing, Miss Helen Frick, member of the steel family, donated all of the great hand-wrought iron fences that surround Eagle Rock, the Frick estate there. Beverly authorities were unable to estimate accurately the probable weight of the fences, but were certain they would total "many tons."

Louisburg Square's famous old fence came in for attention as WPB experts estimated it contained about 40 tons of metal. So also did the fence around Bunker Hill Monument and that on Dorchester Heights. It was thought, said authorities, that Boston could be made to yield at least 15,000 tons of metal from this source alone.

Collection Plans

Personnel to help collect all the metal that is being found is mobilizing against a busy next week. The WPB said last night that more than 250 bottling companies have volunteered the use of their trucks for the purpose, guaranteeing 1,000 trucks for one day each month indefinitely. Oil companies, rubber companies, automobile dealers, farm implement companies, lumber companies, they say, are turning over their entire staffs to help in the salvage pick-up.

As the search effort went on, Gurth F. Chambers, regional manager of the Conservation Division, WPB, reported that Boston tin can collection for September totalled 348,971 pounds, or 114,346 more pounds than that for August. Returns for Greater Boston and for the State are not yet in, but it was expected they would show equal improvement over last month.

Paper Men Alive to War Needs

The paper industry has wholeheartedly gone to war. This was clearly demonstrated this morning at the first session of the three-day meeting being held by the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry at the Hotel Statler.

Many breaches in the United State war-production, which have been left by scarcities of metals, are being efficiently filled by newpaper products developed by the Pulp Technicians, the meeting showed. Moreover, under the impetus of vast new opportunities opened to it in this emergency, skilled technicians are developing ingenious products which are proving invaluable in winning the war.

Light-weight packages used for transporting food and machinery to U. S. troops overseas were the center of attention for the 800 members registering early this mirning. Weather-proof and durable, these cartons are replacing heavy wood formerly used, making it possible for ships to carry much larger loads.

Products developed in this emergency and now proving their worth on distant battlefields are camouflaged nets and garlands, insulating and gas-proof clothing, tape for protecting airplane bodies, and asphalting.

Objects formerly made of metal and now satisfactorily constructed from paper are concrete forms, victory cartridges, camouflaged roofing, and lithographic printing plates.

Paper is also substituting for sisal, now difficult to obtain from Yucatan. Sand bags, vegetable bags, and twine, also of paper, are helping to overcome this lack.

Navy Volunteers Get Certificate

Thousands of Lexington volunteers who have joined the Navy in every branch are being rewarded for their patriotism by Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr., officer in charge of Navy Recruiting in the Boston district, it was disclosed today.

An attractive certificate on heavy paper, with a small gold seal over a little red, white, and blue ribbon, gives color to the award.

275 Gal. Oil Tanks
MAIL ORDERS FILLED $29.50 to $39.50
RANGE OIL BURNERS
Shipped Anywhere $12.85 to $18.75 Fully Guaranteed
FOR ANY TYPE OR SIZE STOVE
MERRIMAC OIL BURNER
123 Merrimac Street, Boston Cap. 6471

ATTENTION:

Mothers ☆ *Have you a boy in the service?*

Wives ☆ *Is your husband in the service?*

Sweethearts ☆ *Have you a sweetheart in the service?*

THEN surely you'll want a copy of the new booklet "MAIL FROM HOME"—which is absolutely FREE at all Rust Craft Greeting Card Dealers.

This booklet—just off the press—is filled with valuable information for every mother, every wife, every sweetheart, every friend, of a man in uniform. It's the right size to fit your purse—yet it contains 16 pages covering all points on sending mail overseas.

For example, it tells you how far in advance to mail Christmas Greetings, Birthday and Anniversary Remembrances, so that they will reach him in time for these occasions. It gives postage rates, addressing instructions, charts for keeping track of mail—and many other suggestions of value.

You can get your free copy in any Greeting Card or Department Store displaying the red-bordered sign which reads—AUTHORIZED RUST CRAFT DISTRIBUTOR OF MAIL FROM HOME. Stop in for your free copy—TODAY.

If there is no Rust Craft Dealer near you, simply address an envelope to: "MAIL FROM HOME," P. O. Box J, Station A, Boston, Mass., enclosing ten cents to cover postage and handling. You will receive your copy promptly.

Conference on Fuel Planned By New England Governors

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts announced this morning that a conference of New England Governors will be held Oct. 1 in Providence R. I., to discuss the fuel situation. It will be preceded by a conference of New England fuel Administrators and representatives of coal and oil interests.

Meanwhile, the United States Government announced through the Office of Price Administration that it would subsidize the transportation of Pennsylvania anthracite to some New England areas where transportation casts have been excessive, thus enabling coal dealers to maintain the price ceilings that have been imposed.

Conversion from oil to coal is still a crying need throughout New England particularly, and a statement released today by Anthracite Industries, Inc., tells how and at what cost this may be done.

Every heater that has a fire door or any other opening large enough for feeding a fire, say the anthracite authorities, can be converted.

If standard grates are not already on hand and cannot be obtained from the manufacturer of your heater, there are universal grates which can be assembled to fit a heater of any size, the statement says. These utilize the full grate area of the heater and produce just as much heat with coal as was formerly obtained with oil. Such grates are being manufactured, they say, at the rate of 1,000 sets a day and shipments are prompt.

The Anthracite Industries assure householders that the initial expense is small, that round universal grates cost $1 an inch of diameter and grates for rectangular boiler $12 a square foot. Freight charges add a dollar or so to this.

If the ash pit door, they say, is missing and another cannot be obtained from the heater manufacturer, it is possible to buy for $2 or $3 a door frame such as is used as a cleanout at the bottom of a chimney and to mount it in brick in th ebase opening of the heater just as the oil burner was installed. Check dampers, if needed, cost $2 to $3. Often there is already a balance damper on the oil burner; to which a handle can be rigged to turn it into a check damper. They estimate labor costs at $5 to $20, depending on the complexities involved.

Tobin Asks Ceiling on Butter

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today predicted a serious shortage of milk for New England unless a ceiling is placed on butter, as well as on milk and cream.

Speaking at the Advertising Club Luncheon at the Hotel Gardner, Mayor Tobin told Club members and their guest speaker, H. W. Hochbaum of the Department of Agriculture, that New England was no longer sympathetic to the demands of the farmer for higher and higher prices on his products.

He asked Mr. Hochbaum to convey to his associates in Washington the feeling of New England that the present farm bloc is working against the whole war effort by refusing to agree to ceiling prices on beef on the hoof and on butter.

Mayor Tobin pointed out that as a result farmers are turning their milk into profit fro the higher profit on that product, and that refusal to agree to a ceiling on beef on the hoof has forced New England slaughter houses to resort to the killing of milk cows. He said that the Brighton Abatoir which was slaughtering 300 milk cowws a day has had to boost that number now to 900.

He asked Mr. Hochbaum to record with the Department of Agriculture and with Congressmen the emphatic plea of New England for a ceiling price on beef on the hoof and on butter in order to ward off what appears to be an extremely serious prospect of milk and meat shortage here.

With a word of caution against food hysteria and hoarding, a frantic plowing of front lawns and indiscriminate planting of Victory Gardens, Mr. Hochbaum said that while the needs of the military will draw heavily upon the food resources of the nation, everyone will have enough to eat.

Mr. Hochbaum said that food may not be available in the abundance of peacetime, but that the situation has not yet reached the stage where it is necessary for citizens to grow potatoes and carrots on the front lawn instead of grass.

He called, rather, for more community gardens on the outskirts of the town where vacant and fertile ground is available, praising the highly successful Victory Gardens of 1942 as in evidence at the Victory Harvest Show at Horticultural Hall and urging more and better Victory Gardens in 1943.

Ernest Hoftyzer, President of the Advertising Club, who presided at the luncheon, cited the Harvest Show as an example of what can be done in corner lots and backyard gardens in and around Boston.

LOOKING FOR HIGH-GRADE HELP?

You can bring your need to the attention of high caliber workers in local and distant cities through a classified advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor. Rates and other information may be obtained from the nearest Monitor office or advertising representative.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

The victory Harvest Show continues at Horticultural Hall under the joint auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Advertising Club of Boston. The show is open today and tomorrow from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Open free to the public.

The Hamid-Morton Circus enters its second day at the Boston Garden under the sponsorship of the Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Performances are at 2 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

The final exhibition of an air raid will be staged tonight at the National League Baseball Park, beginning at 8:30 p. m., by the U. S. Army Chemical Warfare Service, under the sponsorship of the War Department and the Office of Civilian Defense.

Wednesday

A talk on stained glass will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Rhode Island G.O.P. Urges Allied Unity

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29 (AP)—Rhode Island Republicans, through their convention keynoter, called today for a united command of the United Nations military forces and demanded that "the United Nations become a fact and not a lyric phrase."

"We are convinced that deep and unnecessary misunderstandings exist between us and our Allies and among our Allies," asserted keynoter Fred B. Perkins, Providence lawyer, in an address prepared for the convention opening.

"We believe that this country, by virtue of its certain emergence as a deciding factor in this war, alone can take the lead in promoting cooperation and confidence."

Asserting that President Roosevelt, as Commander in Chief, would have from the Republicans a loyalty based on principles, Mr. Perkins said this was a loyalty "worth many times more than mere party subservience."

He demanded that American forces, too, be placed under a unified command, and called upon the President to reorganize his Cabinet.

Party leaders, after working far into last night on a platform, predicted that a slate endorsed by the State Committee would win quick convention approval.

Named to head the committee's ticket were former Federal Judge Ira Lloyd Letts, as candidate for United States Senator, and former Lieut. Gov. James O. McManus for Governor.

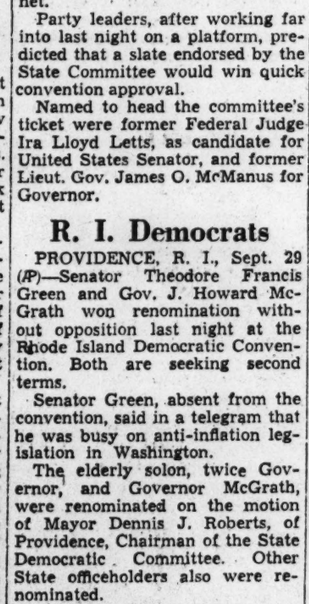
R. I. Democrats

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29 (AP)—Senator Theodore Francis Green and Gov. J. Howard McGrath won renomination without opposition last night at the Rhode Island Democratic Convention. Both are seeking second terms.

Senator Green, absent from the convention, said in a telegram that he was busy on anti-inflation legislation in Washington.

The elderly solon, twice Governor, and Governor McGrath, were renominated on the motion of Mayor Dennis J. Roberts, of Providence, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee. Other State officeholders also were renominated.

WAAC Leader



© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby

Director of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, who will be in Boston as a speaker on Thursday, Oct. 1, at a regional meeting of the Advisory Council of the Women's Interests Section of the War Department, to be held at the Hotel Statler. Newspaperwomen from all over New England have been invited to attend.

How to Make Most of Fuel And Get Maximum of Heat

This is the second of a series of five news stories covering fuel oil conservation and fuel oil rationing, prepared by the New England News Bureau, Office of War Information.

Householders in the fuel oil rationed area who cannot convert their heating equipment from oil to coal have a solemn obligation to save fuel in every possible way. But the owners of oil burners are not the only ones who should save on fuel. Americans everywhere must conserve on whatever fuel they use—oil, wood, coal, coke, gas, or electricity. There is no form of energy so plentiful under wartime conditions that we can go on consuming it in the careless way we did in peacetime.

Patriotism should be cause enough to save. In the event, however, that it is not, personal gain is a strong motive. By saving 25,500,000 tons of coal, 19,166,000 barrels of oil, and 21,274,500 thousand cubic feet of gas, American home owner will profit by a total of $256,300,000 in the 1942-43 heating season.

There are two ways to save fuel: 1: Generate heat in the boiler or furnace in the most efficient way possible. 2: After the heat is generated, keep it in the house. . . Don't let it escape outdoors.

Oil Burners

It has been estimated that 17 out of 20 oil burners in American homes are about to start their third to twentieth, or more, year of service. Government data indicate that when "average" heating plants are adjusted to Department of Commerce, Bureau of Standards efficiency ratings, savings up to 25 per cent or 30 per cent can be effected.

Frequently, proper adjustment and repairs will produce up to 40 per cent increases in efficiency. Among the adjustments and minor changes which can be made to reduce fuel consumption are the replacement of nozzles, change in type of radiator valves, cleaning boilers and flues, installation of new steam boxes, new baffles, new combustion chambers, new draft regulators, and a general "tuning" of the entire unit.

Warm-Air Furnaces

A vacuum cleaning every year or two by a competent service man will keep the furnace clean, with one important exception. The dome should be cleaned by rubbing it with steel wool. A layer of dirt on the dome virtually stops the effectiveness of that part of the furnace radiator through which most of the heat is transferred.

If the furnace has a blower and air filter, it is important to keep the filter clean.

Certain places on the furnace are for the purpose of supplying air. No air shoul denter the furnace at other points. Consequently, all joints should be air-tight.

Boilers

An "overcoat" on the boiler will prevent a steam or hotwater system from heating the basement unnecessarily. Shredded asbestos and water mixed to a stiff paste, applied about two inches in thickness, and covered with sheets of muslin will do the trick. Outgoing heating pipes should be "jacketed" as well.

"Stale" water is better than fresh water in a steam or hot-water system. Fresh water contains oxygen, the chief cause of rust inside the boiler, piping, and radiators. After the oxygen is driven off, corrosion stops until fresh water is added. Therefore, it is well to drain off only the sludge in the lower part of the system, and add as little water as possible. Gage glasses, water level controls, and relief valves should be in good working order.

Dirt, soot, and scale, more than anything else impair the efficiency of a boiler. Householders should call in a heating contractor to do a thorough cleaning job.

Coal Stokers

Home owners using coal stokers are responsible for seeing that they are in efficient working order. Stoker owners should keep the heating plant clean, properly adjusted, and in good repair.

Pilot in Air Crash Parachutes Safely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIVERTON, R. I., Sept. 29—The pilot of an Army fighter plane parachuted to safety today after his ship had collided with a Navy plane here this morning, the Eastern Defense Command announced.

The Army pilot has been identified only as Captain Hawkins. According to George Helger, Tiverton fisherman, who rescued Captain Hawkins, he reported he had seen two parachutes, though only one has been found. The other is presumed to have been worn by the other member of the Army plane who is missing.

The Navy made no announcement about the fate of the pilot of the Naval plane. A statement by the Eastern Defense Command said, however:

"Both ships fell into the water. Two parachutes were seen descending and only one has been found. The other is presumed to have been worn by the Army pilot who is missing. The identity of the missing pilot has been withheld until his fate has been established."

Arthur A. Hansen

Mayor Arthur A. Hansen of Waltham who passed on in that city last night had served as Chief Executive of the "Watch City" since 1938.

A former member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mr. Hansen was inaugurated last January for his third two-year term. He was a member of the Massachusetts National Guard and served overseas in World War I, going across as a second lieutenant and returning as a major. He won the distinguished service cross for "extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de Warville, France, Oct. 2, 1918."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE COOL RAIN WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold tonight, with light to heavy frost in the suburbs. Gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Continued cold with heavy frost away from the coast tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont, and Southwestern Maine: Continued cold with heavy frost tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:23 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 3:51 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:01 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Deputies Defy Federal Court In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 29 (AP)—Police surrounded the Congressional Building last night after the Chamber of Deputies had defied a Federal Court order to release two police officers arrested last week and barred the doors and posted special guards to prevent police from entering.

This grew out of a controversy between the Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government which started when the Chamber arrested the two policemen for jostling Socialist Deputy Julio Gonzalez Iramain during a demonstration in support of Brazil.

The Chamber charged the police had violated parliamentary privileges and the Court contended the Chamber had no authority to make arrests. The dispute was brought to a head when the court issued a habeas corpus for the release of the prisoners.

After keeping the doors of the Congressional Building barred for several hours, the Chamber ordered them opened and spectators were permitted to enter.

A large number of police remained outside, but did not attempt to enter. They explained they were there only to preserve order.

The Chamber delayed a debate on international relations nearly three hours to discuss the problems arising out of a Federal Court order to release the two prisoners.

The Chamber voted unanimously to uphold the action of Chamber President Jose Luis Cantilo in refusing to release the prisoners, whose seven-day detention period expires Wednesday when Congress adjourns.

Assured of Senate support in this conflict of powers between the Legislative and Judicial branches, the Chamber of Deputies Committee on Constitutional Affairs resolved "to maintain the order of detention" in defense of the Chamber's powers.

Yellow River Floods Eastern Shansi Province

CHUNGKING, Sept. 29 (AP)—A wave six to 20 feet deep swirled in a flood over Eastern Shansi Province from the Yellow River late in August, leaving 3,000 fatalities and 40,000 persons homeless, belated dispatches said Sept. 28.

As the water subsided they left a layer of mud two or three feet deep and a famine is threatened as a result of the loss of crops. Dispatches estimated the damage at 96,000,000 Chinese dollars. A low 100-mile strip on the western bank north from Tungkwan was affected.

So the Axis Won't Have This View

Associated Press.

Secretary of the Navy Inspects Panama Canal Defenses From Air

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox gets a bird's-eye view of the defenses of the Canal which links the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans from the airplane of Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews during a recent inspection of the Canal Zone defenses. With Secretary Knox are Rear Admiral William O. Spears (left) of Washington and Nelson A. Rockefeller (center), Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

How Farm Parity Prices Are Determined

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The current struggle between the Administration and the powerful Congressional Farm Bloc over provisions of anti-inflation is a fight over a yardstick.

The Farm Bloc is attacking the Government's yardstick for measuring prices of agricultural products. It says the yardstick isn't accurate and that it's short of what it should be. The Administration defends the rule, contending it gives full measure.

The yardstick is called "parity." It was established by law in 1933 as a part of the first Agricultural Adjustment Act. It grew out of the farm depression of the '20's, when agricultural prices were low and farmers were hard pressed to keep their economic heads above water.

The parity yardstick reflected agriculture's contention that business, industry, and labor were getting more than their fair shares of the nation's economic wealth and that farmers were getting less.

Definition of Parity

Hence the name "parity"—which Webster's Dictionary defines as "the quality or condition of being equal or equivalent." Thus parity farmers' prices are designed to place agriculture on a plane of economic equality with business, industry, and labor by giving it its proper share of national income.

Congress directed the establishment of crop control and other farm programs to boost and maintain farm prices at the parity level.

Now, that, as a result of the war, there is an unprecedented demand for food, prices of many agricultural products have advanced above parity. President Roosevelt says that if these price are allowed to go uncontrolled, serious inflation will result. To prevent inflation, he has asked Congress for authority to establish ceilings at the parity level.

The Farm Bloc does not object to farm price ceilings. Most farm-minded lawmakers agree with the President on the necessity of price control.

But they disagree with him as to the level at which the ceilings should be placed.

Present Yardstick

The present parity yardstick is defined by law to mean a level of farm prices "that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power, with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in a base period." The base period for most products was fixed as the prewar years of 1909-14—a period of relative agricultural prosperity.

It is quite some job to figure out parity prices for all farm commodities. The task is performed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Agriculture Department. Parity prices are determined once a month.

This is how the bureau does it:

It sends questionnaires to 20,000 volunteer workers—representative farmers and merchants throughout the country. The questionnaires ask two general questions:

1. What are the current prices in your local market for corn, cotton, wheat, hogs, cattle, etc?

2. What are farmers paying for 174 typical articles farmers buy (such as food, clothing, furniture, tractors, lumber, gasoline, and other items farmers normally purchase for living and farm production purposes)?

Two Sets of Figures

Figures supplied under the two questions are used in determining a national average price farmers receive for each separate commodity.

The Bureau's statisticians take these national average of prices paid and compare them with prices farmers paid for the same items in the 1909-14 base period. The statisticians found, for example, that in August, prices paid by farmers were 52 per cent higher than they were in the base period.

From this the statisticians conclude that farm products, in order to have as much buying power as they had in the base period, must, like commodities farmers buy, be 52 per cent higher than they were in the base period.

The statisticians know from historical data that cotton, for example, averaged 12.4 cents a pound in the 1909-14 base period. Hence its present-day price would have to be 52 per cent higher, or 18.85 cents a pound, if it were to have equality of buying power with cotton in the base period. Thus the August parity price of cotton was 18.85 cents a pound.

Corn averaged 64.2 cents a bushel in the base period. A 52 per cent increase gave it an August parity price of 97.6 cents a bushel.

Parity Prices Higher

It so happened that parity prices of these commodities were higher than the national average prices received, as determined by results of the questionnaires. Cotton brought farmers an average price of 18.03 cents a pound, corn 83.4 cents a bushel in August. Some other major farm products—principally hogs, cattle, lambs, wool, chickens, and butterfat—brought prices above parity.

Parity prices change, as do prices of things farmers buy. If prices farmers pay go down, farm parity prices decline. If the farmers' costs go up, so do his parity prices.

The Farm Bloc says this method of determining farm parity prices is all right as far as it goes, but that it does not go far enough. It contends that in determining how much more farmers pay for things now than in the base period, statisticians should take into account farm-labor costs. This is not now included in the parity formula.

Farm leaders contend that industrial wages are drawing farm workers to the cities and that farmers can't compete with those unless a higher level of agricultural prices is allowed. A further loss in farm workers, these leaders warn, might cause a severe food shortage.

Gallonage of Oil Coupons Adjustable to Extra Cold

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Householders depending on fuel oil for heating had assurance of the Office of Price Administration today that the gallonage value of their ration units would be adjusted this winter "to meet any departure from normal temperatures."

To permit accurate budgeting of individual supplies, the new fuel oil rationing plan will divide the heating season into five periods, OPA announced yesterday, with numbered coupons issued for the specific periods but useable in advance to meet needs arising from unusually cold spells.

Explaining that the ration coupons must be issued in advance and therefore cannot provide for unusual weather conditions, OPA added:

"A means of adjusting the ration to meet any departure from normal temperatures must be established. While such adjustment is possible by varying the gallonage value of the coupon unit, the variation cannot be made accurately in anticipation of cold spells.

"Adjustment will have to be made in the period immediately following the unusual cold weather. Thus, if Period 1 is bitterly cold the unit value of coupons for Period II will be increased."

The periods will vary slightly among the four "Thermal zones," OPA said.

While Oct. 15 is the tentative date for local rationing boards to begin passing upon applications of fuel oil users, the heating season will be regarded as under way on Oct. 1. Any fuel oil on hand on that date or purchased afterward, OPA said, will be part of a householder's ration regardless of the date the coupons actually are available.

Meantime, OPA Director Leon Henderson reported that gasoline rationing on a nation-wide basis probably will limit the average passenger car to 5,000 miles a year as recommended by the Baruch Committee.

The estimate, Mr. Henderson said, was based on results of rationing in the 17 Eastern States where passenger cars are averaging 5,170 miles a year. He added that the rationing program is saving about 150,000,000 miles of tire wear every day.

The tentative expiration dates in he four fuel oil rationing zones:

Zone A—Maine, New Hampshire, Upper New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota—Period I, Nov. 29; Period II, Jan. 6; Period III, Feb. 8; Period IV, March 17; Period V, Sept. 30.

Zone B—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lower New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Upper Ohio, Upper Indiana, Upper Illinois, Lower Iowa, Upper Missouri, Upper Kansas, Nebraska—Period I, Dec. 2; Period II, Jan. 5; Period III, Feb. 6; Period IV, March 12; Period V, Sept. 30.

Zone C—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Lower Ohio, Lower Indiana, Lower Illinois, Lower Missouri, Lower Kansas, Kentucky—Period I, Dec. 3; Period II, Jan. 4; Period III, Feb. 2; Period IV, March 6; Period V, Sept. 30.

Zone D—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida (except 10 western counties)—Period I, Dec. 5; Period II, Jan. 2; Period III, Feb. 5; Period IV, March 6; Period V, Sept. 30.

U. S. Smugness Is Condemned By Somervell

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General of the Services of Supply, warns Americans that they have "lost everything except a smug sense of complacency," and must lose that fast or "we'll lose our independence."

Stripping the "sugar-coating" from his analysis of the war in a speech prepared for the Grand Lodge of Missouri Masons, he listed the countries that have gone under Axis domination, and told how this had cut off supplies from the United States.

"We've lost all our rubber, most of our tin, our hemp, our silk," he said. "We've lost ships by the hundreds, men by the thousands. We've lost the freedom of the seas."

Of complacent smugness he says: "That's the one thing we've got to lose, and lost fast, or we'll lose our independence."

"Our armed forces are out in front," he declared. . . . "but our soldiers can't do the whole job of saving democracy alone. Our sailors and airmen can't. They need your help, your all-out help, and they need it every hour of every day. They need it now. . . .

"In this total war there's no room in America for any blocs. There's no room for a farm bloc, or a labor bloc, or an industrial bloc, or any other kind of bloc except an American bloc."

Declaring that the Japanese and Nazis "hate us," General Somervell urged that "we start throwing some of that hate back in their faces."

"You can't kill a man you don't hate or fear," he said. "And our number one job right now is to kill Nazis and Japs."

Asserting that he and Donald Nelson, WPB Chairman, "see eye to eye, we have no quarrel, no matter what the poison gas squad may say," General Somervell added:

"And let's not be over-critical of our leaders, of our tactics, of our military methods. No matter what we do, we seem always to do the wrong thing according to the Monday morning quarterbacks and the hindsighters. And we're always wrong in the eyes of those knotty pine powder room strategists and soda fountain admirals . . ."

General Somervell's speech throughout was a plea for unity at home to support the fighting men on the battle line—and he warned that unless such unity is attained the war will be lost.

Coal Miners Pledge All-Out Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 29—"You can depend on us; we're with you to the limit."

That was the shout raised by miners in this center of the hard coal fields as their "buddies" in the Army left the mines yesterday following a visit to this area to increase coal production. The soldiers, sailors and Marines received a tumultuous welcome and inspired the miners with enthusiasm to increase their output of vital fuel.

The tour of the service units to the Scranton fields was the first of a series of four coal production rallies in Pennsylvania. Wilkes-Barre, Hazelton and Mount Carmel will also be visited.

The service men established themselves at the local armory and then boarded 20 jeeps and private motorcars for a visit to 42 mines in the Lackawanna County area. Soldiers, sailors and Marines entered the mines and watched the men fidigging coal and then some of the miners went outside, got into the jeeps and rode around with their "pals" in khaki.

Michael J. Kosik, President of the miners' union, declared the miners would put everything they have into their work.

"There is not going to be any shortage of coal this winter, because the miners have rolled up their sleevs and are going to turn it out in greater quantities than anyone had dared to hope," Mr Kosik declared.

Frank W. Ernest, Jr., representing the coal operators, said the companies joined the miners in pledging an all-out production to help win the war.

Bars Close on Sunday; More Miners Monday

By the Associated Press

Superior, Ariz., Sept. 29

All bars in this mining town closed voluntarily Sunday on the promise of the Magma Copper Company that it could produce an additional 250 tons of copper monthly if its entire force would report for work on Mondays.

Both Thoroughbreds...both Treadeasys

TRIPLE-TITE HEEL SAVES WEAR ON HOSIERY

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Revitalize your tweeds with the "Waldorf". This simple, well-cut, beautifully detailed shoe is built to perfection, built for comfort, and built to last. In Sport Rust Alligator Grain, "Waldorf" is tops for town or country walking.

When you want to make a point of looking your loveliest, on furlough dates or other "special appointments", slip into the "Valerie"... he'll remember you at your best. "Valerie" in Black Crushed Kid, also Black or Brown Suede, is simple perfection.

Both these TREADEASY beauties satisfy your desire for quality and meet your demand for style—you should have them both!

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WATERBURY — Manning-Armstrong...52 Bank St.

ILLINOIS
CHICAGO — Lebin's Shoe Store 11210 So. Michigan Ave.; Loomis Bootery 8956 S. Loomis St.; Meier Co....5704 W. Chicago Ave.; Pritikin's Foot Comfort Service 1022 E. 63rd St.; Treadeasy Shoe Shop 60 E. Madison St.

INDIANA
EAST CHICAGO — Liberty Shoe Store 808 W. Chicago Ave.
INDIANAPOLIS — Gillman's Modern Miss 27 Monument Circle

MAINE
BANGOR — Hub Shoe Store.....44 Main St.
BATH — Fall's Shoe Store.....99 Front St.
LEWISTON — Canter-Winner Shoe Co. 87 Lisbon St.

MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON — Holson Shoe Store.....40 Stuart St.; Treadeasy Shoe Store 140 Boylston St. (near Colonial Theatre)
FALL RIVER — Treadeasy Shoe Shop....Room 233 Granite Block, So. Main St.
HAVERHILL — Furber's Shoe Store 63 Merrimack St.
LAWRENCE — Geo. Lord & Son.....445 Essex St.
NEW BEDFORD — The Star Store Union & Purchase Sts.
SOMERVILLE — Teddy's Shoe Store..287 Broadway
SPRINGFIELD — Treadeasy Shoe Shop 331 Bridge St. (opposite Stearns Sq.)
WALTHAM — Rufus Warren & Sons 39 Moody St.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Shoe Store..76 Main St.
WORCESTER — Marcus Co.....379 Main St.

MICHIGAN
BIRMINGHAM — William's Boot Shop 117 West Maple
DETROIT — Davis and Halperin 8950 Twelfth St.; Treadeasy Shoe Shop 1254 Washington Blvd.
FLINT — La Ross Shoes.....125 E. First St.
GRAND RAPIDS — Muller's Shoe Store 1531 Grandville Ave.
SAGINAW — Dell's Shoe Store.....415 Court St.

MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY — Arnold Glove Grip Sesteon Shoe Shop 11th and McGee St., N. W. Corner

NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEWPORT — Winer Bros.....11 Main St.
ROCHESTER — Feinsman Bros.

NEW JERSEY
ELIZABETH — Kolber-Sladkus...1139 E. Jersey St.
ENGLEWOOD — Sterling Shoe Shop 39 W. Palisade Ave.
HACKENSACK — Bob's Treadeasy Shoes..228 Main St.
HOBOKEN — Adam's Bootery 502 Washington St.
NEWARK — Weiner's Shoe Shop..108 Halsey St.
PASSAIC — Kroll's Bootery..64 Lexington Ave.
PATERSON — Bussman's.....80 Main St.
PERTH AMBOY — Vogue Shoe Store....164 Smith St.
PLAINFIELD — Vogue Shoe Shop..188 E. Front St.
TRENTON — Barnocky's Treadeasy Shoes 135 South Broad St.

NEW YORK
ALBANY — W. M. Whitney Co.
BINGHAMTON — Sisson Brothers-Welden Co.
BUFFALO — Baker's Boot Shop 1269 Jefferson Ave.; Henson Shoe Co.....975 Broadway; Liddon's Corrective Boot Shop 3174 Bailey Ave.; Santercole Shoe Co., Inc. 773 E. Delavan Ave.
ELMIRA — S. F. Iszard Co.....150 N. Main St.
GREAT NECK, L. I. — Wm's. Fashion Shoe Shop 68 Middleneck Rd.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I. — Franklin Shops, Inc. 250 Fulton Ave.
HERKIMER — H. G. Munger & Co., Inc. No. Main St.
ITHACA — Herron's Shoe Store 138 E. State St.
JAMESTOWN — Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
KENMORE — Kenmore Boot Shop 2870 Delaware Ave.
KINGSTON — Henry Lehner...38 North Front St.
NEW ROCHELLE — Walker's Shoe Shop...591 Main St. (near Loew's Theatre)

NEW YORK CITY
(Manhattan)
Smith & Sons' Bootery, Inc. 25 West 35th St.; Treadeasy Downtown Store 13 John St. (near Broadway); Treadeasy Lexington Ave. Shoe Store 754 Lexington Ave. (opposite Bloomingdale's); Treadeasy Shoes Inc..24 W. 39th St. (just off 5th Ave.)
(Bronx)
Boulevard Treadeasy Shop, 1002 Southern Blvd. (between Westchester Ave. and E. 163rd St.); Jayman Shoes, Inc. 3468 Jerome Ave.; S. Naboischek, Inc. 857 E. Tremont Ave.
(Brooklyn)
Adler-Singer 862 Flatbush Ave., Cor. Martense St.; David's Treadeasy Shoes 847 DeKalb Ave. near Throop Ave.; Greenblatt Shoe Co., Inc. 923 Broadway; D. Lewis.....227 Utica Ave. (near St. Johns Pl.); Martin's Dept. Store..501 Fulton St.; Schwartz Shoe Co. 545 Central Ave., cor. Halsey St.; Treadeasy Highway Shop 1826 Kings Highway; Treadeasy Livingston St. Shoe Shop 290-A Livingston St.; Treadeasy Shoe Store 1601 Pitkin Ave. (near Hopkinson Ave.)
(Queens)
FLUSHING, L. I. — Treadeasy Shoe Store 39-06 Main St.
JAMAICA, L. I. — Green's Shoes.....89-69 164th St.
RICHMOND HILL, L. I. — Cooper Shoes..114-12 Liberty Ave.; Paramount Shoe Shop 111-31 Jamaica Ave.
(Richmond)
PORT RICHMOND, S. I. — Michaels Shoe Store 164 Richmond Ave.
NIAGARA FALLS — Beir Bros., Inc.....125 Falls St.
ONEONTA — Gardner's.....184 Main St.
OSWEGO — Ferguson's Boot Shop 41 E. Bridge St.
PORT WASHINGTON, L. I. — Lawrence Treadeasy Shoe Shop 22 Main St.
POUGHKEEPSIE — The Up-to-Date Co....278 Main St.
ROCHESTER — Treadeasy Shoe Shop Franklin at Main
SCHENECTADY — The Carl Co.....State St.
SYRACUSE — L. A. Witherill, Inc. 300 S. Salina St.
TROY — Savard Bros., Inc.....13 3rd St.
UTICA — J. B. Wells & Son Co. 195-205 Genesee St.
WATERTOWN — Empsall's
WELLSVILLE — Ludden Shoe Store..56 No. Main St.
WHITE PLAINS — White's.....99 Main St.

OHIO
AKRON — Scientific Foot Health Shop 7 E. Center St.
CANTON — Andrew's Bootery 203 Cleveland Ave., N. W.
CLEVELAND — Foster Shoes Lorain Ave. at W. 117th St.; Fries & Schuele..W. 25th at Lorain
COLUMBUS — Corbett Matthews Co. 104 No. High St.
DAYTON — Harry L. Buck Shoe Co. 28 S. Ludlow St.
HAMILTON — Kiefler's Shoe Shop 421 S. Second St.
LAKEWOOD — Zwierlein's.....14825 Detroit Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA
ALLENTOWN — Zollinger-Harned Co. 6th & Hamilton Sts.
BETHLEHEM — Kreidler's "Honest Wear" 314 So. New
CARBONDALE — Treadeasy Shoe Shop 43 Salem Ave.
CHESTER — Ronald Health Shoes 818 Edgmont Ave.
DANVILLE — Marvin Lowenstein....299 Mill St.
FRANKLIN — Boston Shoe Store.....230 13th
HARRISBURG — Bowman's.....314-318 Market St.
HAZLETON — Lauderbach and Company 111-113 West Broad St.
LANCASTER — Hager & Bro.....25 West King St.
PHILADELPHIA — Allen's—Both Stores: 1214 Chestnut St.; Chelten Ave. & Greene St.; H. G. Fields.....1420 Chestnut St. (just inside Crozer Arcade); Louis Soslow...5718 No. Broad St.; Treadeasy Shoe Shop 1709 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH — Treadeasy Shoe Shop Jenkins Arcade
READING — Whitner's.....Penn St.
SAYRE — Carl's Shoe Store..205 Desmond St.
STATE COLLEGE — Bottorf Bros. Bootery Allen and Beaver Ave.
UPPER DARBY — Lu-Ben's Shoe Shop 7042 Garrett Road
WASHINGTON — Becker's Boot Shop 25 North Main St.
WILLIAMSPORT — John B. Irvin...35-37 West 3rd St.

RHODE ISLAND
PAWTUCKET — David Harley Company 286 Main St.
PROVIDENCE — F. B. Crosby Co.....30 North Main

VERMONT
BURLINGTON — Lewis and Blanchard Co., Inc. 88 Church St.

WEST VIRGINIA
WHEELING — Geo. E. Seifel Co. Main, Market and 12th Sts.

WISCONSIN
KENOSHA — Thomey's Shoes...6306 22nd Ave.
MILWAUKEE — Caspari, Inc...2539 N. Downer Ave.

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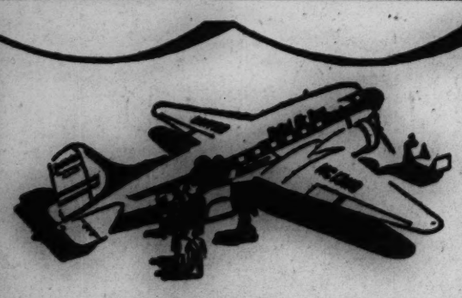

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Activities of Clubwomen Slip Into High Gear as Fall Season Gets Under Way

Orange Woman's Club Plans 20th Anniversary Observance

The opening meeting this year for the Orange Woman's Club will also be an observance of its 20th anniversary. The date is Friday, Oct. 2, and one of the members, Mrs. Minnie V. Strober, has written for the occasion an anniversary play which she also has coached.

The club has invited special guests to help it observe the day, among them Mrs. Arthur D. Potter of Greenfield, a Past President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Edwin Troland, Second Vice-President of the Federation, and Mrs. Frank D. Rugg of Greenfield, 15th District Director.

The history of the club will be read as one feature of the afternoon, and there will be a group of songs by Mrs. Ernestine Erickson and Miss Harriet Kelley.

The members of the Board of Directors of the Club have assumed the gracious role of tea hostesses, Chairman is Mrs. Robert MacGregor, and she will be assisted by Mrs. Delia M. Derby, Mrs. William F. Erisman, Mrs. Thomas S. Mann, Mrs. Joseph L. Poland, and Mrs. A. L. Wing.

The Orange Woman's Club held its first meeting on Oct. 6, 1922. That same year it was admitted to both State and General Federations.

Officers of the club this year include: President, Mrs. James E. McElroy; First Vice-President, Mrs. Ralph H. Kenney, Jr.; Second Vice-President, Mrs. William B. Oddy; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ralph W. Verney; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John A. Witty; Treasurer, Mrs. Minnie J. Strober; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Arthur E. Hallberg; Federation Secretary, Mrs. Frank T. Waters; Auditor, Miss Bessie M. Edwards.

Sole fund-raising event of the club year will be a series of Hallowe'en house parties in homes of club members on the afternoon of Oct. 30.

Philergians to Meet

The Philergians of Braintree, always an active club, open their season Tuesday, October 6, with a meeting in the First Congregational Church. A coffee hour at 1 o'clock will be followed by a reception to new members and a business meeting at which Mrs. Arthur Gates, this year's President, will preside.

Mrs. Herbert F. French, newly elected President of the State Federation is to be guest of honor, and a report will be given to the Federation's annual convention at Swampscott.

In charge of the reception is a committee headed by Mrs. Arthur Benham. Entertainment will be presented by Frances Henrichson, violinist, Norma Jean Olsen, cellist, Edith Stearns, pianist, and a reader from the Curry School.

Boston Y. W. C. A.

Next week wil lbe a week of health-education demonstrations at the Boston Y. W. C. A., with programs in the gymnasium each evening from 5:30 to 7:30. Exhibitions will include swimming, tennis, badminton, fencing, Mexican folk dancing, and posture. The public is invited, and Miss Dorothy Rutherford, director of the Y's Health Education Department, is in charge of the week's events.

Harvard Women

The Harvard Woman's Club of Boston begins the season with a meeting Thursday in the Empire Room of the Hotel Vendome. Commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the meeting will include an illustrated lecture by Mrs. Walter Gropius of Lincoln on Modern Architecture. Tea will be served by the hospitality committee of which Mrs. Howard Wilbur is chairman. Pourers will be the retiring directors, Mrs. Herbert A. Baker, Mrs. Nelson I. Mixer, Mrs. Russell Rowe, and Mrs. Homer C. Sowles.

D. A. R. Meeting

The Fall Meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Massachusetts Society, will be held Thursday and Friday at the New Ocean House in Swampscott. Called to order by Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, the convention will include reports of committees, outlines of work for the coming year, and, on Friday morning, an address by Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the National Society D. A. R., on "Women's Part in the World of 1942."

Two chapters of the D. A. R. in Massachusetts celebrate this year their 50th anniversaries. They are Warren and Prescott Chapter, and Mercy Warren Chapter.

City Federation

Chairman of committees within the Boston City Federation of Organizations will meet at luncheon Friday at 12:30 in the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon St., Boston, to discuss plans for the year. The chairmen are: Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, Community Service; Mrs. Robert A. Reynolds, Education; Miss Charlotte L. Roulston, Legislative; Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, Municipal Affairs; Mrs. Louis F. Curran, Public Health; Mrs. Hedley V. Howlett, Membership; Mrs. Fred D. Sabin, Credentials and Hospitality; Mrs. Perley L. Barton, Publicity; Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, The Bulletin; Mrs. J. Verity Smith, Special Committee on Consumer and Industry.

Mrs. Max Ulin, President, has called an executive board meeting for 10 o'clock that morning.

Jehovah Witness Plea Is Rejected

Application for a writ of habeas corpus for William L. Diamond of Charlton, Mass., a member of the Jehovah Witnesses, who claimed he was inducted into the Army despite his refusal to take the oath, was denied by Federal Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court late yesterday.

In the application, which was against the commanding officers of induction recruiting centers at Springfield and Fort Devens, the Charlton youth held that he was illegally inducted and that his liberty was being restrained. But the Court ruled that he was not under sufficient restraint to warrant the granting of the application, nor was he under military arrest, though he had refused to report at Fort Devens.

Air Warfare Change Predicted in Britain

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The War Department issued a press release quoting a British writer's prediction that the success of American Army "Flying Fortress" bombers in European daylight raids was "likely to lead to a drastic resorting of basic ideas of air warfare."

The writer, Colin Bednall, London Daily Mail air correspondent, said that the American four-engined heavy bombers possessed heavier armament than the new British Lancaster bombers and were able to bomb with "extreme accuracy" from great heights.

His article, published Sept. 1, noted that at that time the American bombers had carried out more than 100 offensive sorties in daylight without losing a plane, while destroying or severely damaging at least 11 Nazi Focke-Wulf 190s—"The cream of the Luftwaffe machine."

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National Director of Legislation in the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, who will conduct the Institute which the Massachusetts Federation is holding Saturday and Sunday at Holyoke.

Tobin to Turn First Sod For Victory Garden

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will turn the first sod on historic Boston Common today in an impressive ceremony marking the breaking of ground for a Victory Garden.

Next spring vegetables will flourish where once the Colonists led their cows to pasture, where during the siege of Boston trenches were dug and earthworks thrown up for fortification, where towering elms have seen the history of America in the making, where men have marched and children laughed at play.

A coast-to-coast broadcast of the ceremonies will go on the air, carried locally over Station WEEI from 4:15 to 4:30 p. m.

Rye will be planted first, to be plowed under in the spring, when vegetables to "help win the war" will be planted. It has been announced that this Victory Garden will in no way compete with retail Boston marketers.

The program today will open with a musical selection by Dolphe Martin's "Youth on Parade" chorus.

Maine Man Rates English Highly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine—College courses most useful in retrospect to a dollar-a-year assistant to Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board head, were named as English and languages by John L. Baxter, Maine industrialist now working in Washington. Speaking to 225 freshmen who entered Bowdoin College last week, Mr. Baxter pointed out to them the value of knowing how to express ideas easily and well, an ability which, he said, has become indispensable in industry, government and commerce.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 30

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

3:00 p.m.—News; Organ.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p.m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p.m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p.m.—Current Events: Vernon Bartlett. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:00 p.m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—8:30 p.m.—"Voice of the Enemy": W. A. Sinclair. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9:00 p.m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m., GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p.m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p.m.—Popular Songs. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WEIB, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p.m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p.m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p.m.—Edwin LeMar, trio.
3:45 p.m.—Marimba Melodies.
4:00 p.m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p.m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p.m.—"String Time."
5:00 p.m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p.m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p.m.—Samovar Serenade.
5:45 p.m.—Accordion Aces.
6:00 p.m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p.m.—Emma Otero, Songs.
6:45 p.m.—Charioteers.
7:00 p.m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p.m.—News; Military Bands.
8:15 p.m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p.m.—Concert Hall.

WEIB, Boston (41.3m), and WSRB, Mount Washington, N. H. (42.9mc)

3:00 p.m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p.m.—"Shady Valley Folk."
4:00 p.m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p.m.—Music; vocalists.
4:30 p.m.—Network sports.
4:45 p.m.—Jack McLean's Orchestra.
5:00 p.m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p.m.—News Service.
6:15 p.m.—Music for Dining.
6:30 p.m.—Frazier Hunt; Comment.
6:45 p.m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p.m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p.m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p.m.—"Evening Moods."
7:45 p.m.—Charles Molina's Orchestra.
8:00 p.m.—"Music for America."
8:30 p.m.—World Series speakers.
8:45 p.m.—Bernie Cummins' Orchestra.
9:00 p.m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p.m.—News Service.
9:30 p.m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p.m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p.m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
10:30 p.m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:45 p.m.—Harry James' Orchestra.
11:00 p.m.—News Service.
11:15 p.m.—Bernie Cummins' Orchestra.
11:30 p.m.—Les Brown's Orchestra.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

6:30 p.m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 1.79mc, and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p.m.—WRUL, 9.70mc, 11.73mc, and 6.04mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Cape Canal Again Open For Traffic

After being closed for several weeks when a vessel sank and blocked the channel, the Cape Cod Canal is now open again to navigation.

The waterway, according to the National Geographic Society, lessens the sailing distance between New York and Boston about 70 miles. In a bulletin regarding the canal, the Society says:

"When ships must go around the cape they are exposed to submarine attack, and they also enter waters that are regarded as being treacherous. Huts were built on the beach to shelter wandering survivors, as early as 1798.

"Charts of the 17th and 18th centuries show possible routes for a canal through the cape, and work was started several times. The successful effort began in 1909. The canal, completed in five years by a private corporation cost about $13,000,000.

"During the first World War, the War Department assumed temporary control, and in 1928 the canal was purchased by the Federal Government for $11,500,000. Improvements and enlarging the bed later brought the cost to about $40,000,000. No tolls are charged.

"The canal is occasionally closed by ice flows, but the channel is generally kept open by Coast Guard cutters, and a steady flow of traffic. Something like 12,000 ships pass through in a normal year, effecting a total saving of about a million ship-miles annually.

"The canal is a little less than 12 miles in length, and connects Buzzards Bay with Cape Cod Bay. It has a bottom width of 100 feet, and a depth of about 23 feet. Its banks are paved with stone.

"Official measurements show that the canal shortens the distances between points north of the Cape and points west of Buzzards Bay from 53 to 144 miles."

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p.m.—News commentary in French.
6:45 p.m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p.m.—Soldiers and Sailors Program.
7:30 p.m.—The World of Science.
7:50 p.m.—Sports for U. S. Forces.
8:00 p.m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p.m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.73mc (25.6mc)

5:00 p.m.—Spanish Program.
6:30 p.m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p.m.—English Program.
8:00 p.m.—Spanish Program.

New England Casualties On Merchant Ships Listed

By the Associated Press

Sixty New England merchant marine sailors perished and 194 were listed as missing by the Navy today in the first casualty list of civilian seamen made public.

The list covers the period from Sept. 27, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1942, starting with the sinking of the United States merchantman I. C. White in the South Atlantic.

The nation-wide toll was 434 known killed and 1,921 missing and covered all states except Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming.

In New England, by states, the list showed: Massachusetts 43 killed, 142 missing; New Hampshire 1 and 6; Rhode Island 8 and 18; Maine 3 and 20; Connecticut 5 and 8.

The complete lists, with next of kin.

Massachusetts

Killed

Bevan, William, Chief Engineer; wife, Mrs. Olive Bevan, North Westport.

Brown, Harold H., Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. Christina Brown, North Attleboro.

Buffam, Allen Adams, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Anna Buffam, Cohasset.

Carney, George Bartholomew, Oiler; brother, Daniel Carney, Boston.

Church, Emerson W., Messboy; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Church, Boston.

Clarkson, Wilfred, Radio Operator; brother, George A. Clarkson, New Bedford.

Colwell, Francis Willis, Messboy; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Colwell, Boston.

Cooper, Richard Allen, Second Mate; wife, Mrs. Mary Cooper, Boston.

Cronk, Simeon Theodore, Able Seaman; wife, Mrs. Celia Cronk, Milton.

Fisher, Stanley Ramon, Ordinary Seaman; sister, Miss Lillian Fisher, Boston.

Fitzler, William, Third Engineer; wife, Mrs. Ella Fitzler, Fall River.

Flaherty, John Joseph, Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. Helen Flaherty, South Boston.

French, Ernest Augustus, Oiler; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth French, Chelsea.

Gaspar, Adelino, Fireman; brother, Arthur Silva, Boston.

Gietek, John Stanley, First Engineer; mother, Mrs. Catherine Gietek, Westfield.

Greenidge, Anatha Hilkiah, Utility; mother, Mrs. Catherine Greenidge, Cambridge.

Guscott, Charles Samuel, Messman; mother, Mrs. Ruby Guscott, Roxbury.

Harrington, Thomas James, Master; sister, Mrs. Eden Keyes, West Roxbury.

Hopkins, Frank Eldredge, First Mate; wife, Mrs. Catherine Hopkins, East Boston.

Johnson, Raymond Ethelbert, Fireman; cousin, Mrs. A. Simms, Gloucester.

Johnson, Thomas Lemon, Steward; daughter, Miss Frances Johnson, East Lynn.

Kilpatrick, Hugh Waldemar, Wiper; sister, Miss Edna Kilpatrick, Revere Beach.

Kirby, John, Wiper; wife, Mrs. Catherine Kirby, Roxbury.

Larsen, Sophus Laurits, Chief Engineer; wife, Mrs. Agnes Larsen, Quincy.

Larson, Bengt H., Master; wife, Mrs. B. K. Larson, Squantum.

MacNeill, Forrest Stanley, Oiler; friend, Mrs. Gladys E. Malcolm, West Newton.

Mathiot, Elmer Edmund, Jr., Second Engineer; wife, Mrs. Edith Mathiot, Melrose.

McAvenia, Harold G., Master; unknown, birthplace: Boston.

McCallum, Ernest, Second Engineer; brother, R. J. McCallum, Framingham.

McLean, Nicholas Longworth, Messman; wife, Mr. Beulah McLean, Roxbury.

Moreau, Arthur Cook; wife, Mrs. Alberta Moreau, Fall River.

Patrolia, Victor James, Ordinary Seaman; brother, Daniel Patrolia, Wakefield.

Purrington, Albert Edward, Ordinary Seaman; father, Charles H. Purrington, New Bedford.

Radigan, John F., Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Radigan, Pittsburg.

Ryan, Thomas Patrick, Able Seaman; wife, Mrs. Mary Ryan, Boston.

Smith, Alonzo, Able Seaman; sister, Mrs. Richard Tarr, Gloucester.

Sparrow, Patrick Francis, Able Seaman; sister, Mrs. Laura McKenny, East Lexington.

Sullivan, Lawrence Timothy, Third Mate; mother, Mrs. Susan Sullivan, East Boston.

Torra, Rocco, Radio Operator; father, Michael Torra, Boston.

Turner, James Hezekia, Messman; brother, Henry Turner, Somerville.

Van Names, Charles H., Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Van Names, Malden.

Zawerucka, Fred, Wiper; father, Michael Zawerucka, South Somerset.

Missing

Anderson, John, Able Seaman; brother, Warren Anderson, Milton.

Anderson, Karl Linus, First Engineer; mother, Mrs. K. L. Anderson, Winthrop.

Andrade, Oliveiro, Cook; mother, Mrs. Mary Andrade, New Bedford.

Avellar, John Richard, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Margaret Avellar, New Bedford.

Barros, Raul, Cook; niece, Lillian Barros, New Bedford.

Bass, Theodore, First Engineer; mother, Mrs. Frances Bass, Dorchester.

Bosse, Joseph Alphonse, Oiler; sister, Mrs. Minnie J. Shannon, Fitchburg.

Brouillet, Arthr Lowe, Second Mate; wife, Mrs. Marian Brouillet, Holyoke.

Brown, Charles Ross, Cook; wife, Mrs. Mae L. Brown, Boston.

Browne, John Anthony, Radio Operator; sister, Mrs. Martha Canney, Wollaston.

Buzzell, Hollis Leroy, Able Seaman; sister, Ennis Buzzell, Saugus.

Cahill, Frederick William, Oiler; mother, Mrs. Mary C. Cahill, Charlestown.

Calabrese, Alfred, Wiper; mother, Mrs. Elvira Calabrese, Medford.

Callahan, Stanley, Fireman; mother, Mrs. Bertha Callahan, Taunton.

Camara, Lionel, Fireman; father, Manuel Camara, Fall River.

Campbell, George Henry, Ordinary Seaman; wife, Mrs. Eva Campbell, Somerville.

Campbell, John Stewart, Steward; sister, Mrs. Catharine McBurnie, Norfolk Downs.

Carlson, Axel Fred, Mate; sister, Mrs. Hilda Ohman, Dedham.

Chesley, Clifford Elton, Radio Operator; mother, Mrs. Gyda Chesley, Lynn.

Colbert, Phillip, Master; sister, Miss Grace Colbert, Milton.

Collins, William Parker, Chief Mate; wife, Mrs. Mary Collins, Dorchester.

Conners, Bernard Edward, Mate; father, Robert Conners, Salem.

Conroy, William Joseph; Maintenance; father, Edward Conroy, Somerville.

Cuscarelli, John Dominic, Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. Theresa Cuscarelli, Boston.

Costello, James Edward, Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. Birdie Costello, Cambridge.

Coyle, Joseph Patrick, Ordinary Seaman; wife, Mrs. Leanor Coyle, Lynn.

Dailey, Horace Eugene, Jr., Third Mate; father, H. E. Dailey, Boston.

Davis, Edwin Pershing, Radio Operator; mother, Mrs. A. Davis, New Bedford.

Deeran, Harry, Utility; father, Solomon Deeran, Cambridge.

Di Lorenzo, Antonio, Waiter; mother, Mrs. Mary Di Lorenzo, Boston.

Dobrzinwsky, Anthony, Fireman; sister, Stella Bloomberg, South Boston.

Doherty, Alan Ignatius, Ordinary Seaman; father, James Doherty, Charlestown.

Duarte, John Carlota, Messboy; wife, Mrs. Mary Duarte, East Boston.

Duby, Louis Joseph, Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. L. Duby, New Bedford.

Emsley, William Joseph, Chief Engineer; sister, Mrs. V. Daley, Somerset.

Finucane, Morgan John, Chief Mate; wife, Mrs. D. Finucane, Somerset.

Fisher, Walter Day, Radio Operator; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Fisher, Norfolk.

Fitzgerald, John, Fireman; sister, Mrs. M. Lacy, Lynn.

Fowler, Walter, Able Seaman; sister, Mrs. Mary E. Robinson, New Bedford.

Fulton, David Hugh, Jr., Ordinary Seaman; father, David Fulton, Belmont.

Gajesky, Edward, Oiler; mother, Mrs. Blanche Gajesky, Lynn.

Gallagher, Laurence, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Catherine Gallagher, Lynn.

Gavin, Thomas Paul, Wiper; sister, Mrs. Catherine Kearns, Quincy Point.

Gay, Frank Roger, Third Engineer; friend, Miss M. Cramm, Arlington Heights.

Gearin, John Francis, Watertender; sister, Mrs. A. Monahan, Billerica.

Geier, William Joseph, Jr., Deck Maintenance; father, William J. Geier, South Boston.

Gillum, Myron Wesley, Messman; brother, Edward Gillum, New Bedford.

Green, Harvey, Able Seaman; sister, Miss E. R. C. Green, Brookline.

Hakala, William John, Messboy; father, M. Hakala, Rockport.

Hannigan, John Edward, Able Seaman; wife, Mrs. B. C. Hannigan, South Boston.

Haskins, Edward Henry, Pumpman; mother, Mrs. L. B. Spurr, West Newton.

Healy, John William, Fireman; nephew, William Healy, Springfield.

Henderson, Donald Charles, Able Seaman; sister, Mrs. T. F. Martin, Dorchester.

Hughes, John Richard, Watertender; son, Jeba Hughes, Malden.

Hopper, Ralph Edward, Oiler; sister, Mrs. D. F. Kearney, Somerset.

Hurkett, James George, Jr., Able Seaman; brother, William N. Hurkett, North Attleboro.

Jacquez, Laurence Raymond, Chief Mate; brother, E. F. Jacquez, Springfield.

Johanson, Henry Leonard, Ordinary Seaman; father, Carl Johanson, Roxbury.

Johnnene, Russel Giter, Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. Ethel Johnnene, Malden.

Jones, Thomas J., Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. G. H. Mones, Lowell.

Joseph, August John, Radio Operator; mother, Mrs. Charlotte Joseph, New Bedford.

Kadau, John Andrew, Wiper; friend, M. J. Reen, Cambridge.

Kamont, Edward Francis, Ordinary Seaman; Mother, Mrs. Nellie Kamont, Holyoke.

Karratti, Hyrum Richard, Boatswain; wife, Mrs. H. R. Karratti, East Boston.

Kelly, Coleman Andrew, Messman; father, Patrick J. Kelly, South Boston.

Kicklighter, Joseph Fov, Able Seaman; wife, Mrs. Marguerite E. Kicklighter, Roxbury.

Kolonovich, Joseph C., First Engineer; Wife, Mrs. Catherine Kolonovich, Somerville.

Kon, Walter John, Ordinary Seaman; Mother, Mrs. Maude Laurence, New Bedford.

Lombard, Forrest Edward, Third Mate; mother, Mrs. Mary Lombard, Princeton.

Ludwick, Martin Thomas, Fireman; mother, Mrs. Mary Ludwick, Boston.

Lund, Charles Peter, Jr., Third Engineer; wife, Mrs. Rita Lund, Cambridge.

Lyon, Arthur Joseph, Fireman; sister, Mrs. Grace Lamontague, South Boston.

Martins, Joao Arrobas, Chief Mate; wife, Mrs. Eugenia Martins, New Bedford.

MacKinnon, Arthur Ewen, Deck Engineer; mother, Mrs. Hattie MacKinnon, Cambridge.

Magnuson, Harold Russell, Able Seaman; wife, Mrs. Paimeda Magnuson, Beverly.

Martin, Raul, Third Mate; mother, Mrs. Eighnia Martins, New Bedford.

McClelland, William Harold, Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. Matilda McClelland, Lawrence.

McIlroy, Robert Samuel, Oiler; sister, Miss Lilliam McIlroy, Walpole.

McIntyre, John Irving, Radio Operator; mother, Mrs. Sarah McIntyre, Lynn.

McQuillan, John Edward, Messman; sister, Mrs. Robert Mulcahy, Winthrop.

Meehan, James Vincent, Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. Nora Meehan, New Bedford.

Mendalka, Joseph Teddy, Coalpasser; father, John Mandalka, Salem.

Merson, David Foster, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Bessie Merson, Boston.

Miranda, Manuel, Messman; mother, Mrs. Charlotte Miranda, Dartmouth.

Morrison, Patrick, Deckhand; wife, Mrs. F. Morrison, East Boston.

Mulligan, John Patrick, Boatswain; mother, Mrs. Mary Mulligan, Dorchester.

Mullin, John Arnold, Messman; sister, Mrs. A. Walsh, Watertown.

Murphy, Kenneth Winfred, Watertender; father, C. Murphy, Onset.

Murray, George James, Ordinary Seaman; Aunt, Mrs. Sarah Cudd, Millbury.

Nash, Irving Lester, Able Seaman; daughter, Miss D. Nash, Abington.

Nickerson, Roy Melvin, Fireman; father, Doane Nickerson, Gloucester.

Noonan, Michael Francis, Fireman; wife, Mrs. Mary Noonan, South Boston.

Olsen, Jens Fagstrup, Ordinary Seaman; brother, John Olsen, Woods Hole.

O'Reilly, Herbert Francis, Oiler; wife, Mrs. Mildred O'Reilly, Brookline.

Perkins, John, Watertender; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, Boston.

Parrault, Joseph Edmond, Able Seaman; sister, Mrs. Anna Poole, Somerville.

Perry, Richard, Carpenter; father, C. J. Perry, New Bedford.

Petsz, Alex, Oiler; aunt, Mrs. S. Dmoch, Gardner.

Pieloch, Charlie, Fireman; father, Benjamin Pieloch, Gardner.

Poirer, Robert Joseph, Waiter; brother, Philippe Poirer, Salem.

Porter, Albert Irving, Ordinary Seaman; sister, Mrs. Madeline Brooks, Dorchester.

Publicover, Alpheus, Oiler; mother, Mrs. Ethel Publicover, Gloucester.

Radzik, Andrew, Able Seaman; cousin, Andrew Agustine, Fall River.

Rhodes, Cecil Alliston, Utility; wife, Mrs. Alice Rhodes, Cambridge.

Robaczewski, Alexander, Deck Engineer; sister, Mrs. Anne J. Brett, Lynn.

Robaczewski, John Edward, Able Seaman; sister-in-law, Mrs. Stella Robaczewski, Boston.

Rose, Arthur Trovus, Messboy; mother, Mrs. Hattie Rose, North Cambridge.

Ryder, Leo, Deckhand; wife, Mrs. Leo Ryder, Dorchester.

Sanchez, Norton Charles, Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. Gladys Sanchez, Stoneham.

Santosuosso, Joseph, Messman; wife, Mrs. Florence Santosuosso, Dorchester.

Searles, Kendrick Franklin, Able Seaman; sister, Mrs. Elone R. Wood, Worcester.

Sharp, Edgar James, Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. Mary Sharp, Swampscott.

Shea, Bernard Michael, Second Mate; mother, Mrs. Helen Shea, Dorchester.

Shea, Michael, Deckhand; wife, Mrs. Michael Shea, Dorchester.

Simpson, Joseph Hubbard, Radio Operator; wife, Mrs. J. H. Simpson, Medford.

Smith, Thomas, Jr., Ordinary Seaman; daughter, Miss Gloria Smith, Fall River.

Sousa, Anthony Grace, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Nancy Sousa, Onset.

Stevenson, Edward Cook; wife, Mrs. Madelaine Stevenson, Sharon.

Sweeney, Newell, Third Mate; mother, Mrs. Ruby L. Sweeney, Brockton.

Sztucinski, Walter, First Engineer; mother, Mrs. Sofia Sztucinski, Haverhill.

Tavares, Manuel, Cook; brother, Joseph Tavares, New Bedford.

Taylor, Alfred David, Able Seaman; friend, J. Santow, Boston.

Tubilleja, Ciriaco, Messman; wife, Mrs. Ellen Tubilleja, Roxbury.

Tyler, Guy Everett, First Engineer; guardian, Miss Helen Tyler, Boston.

Udell, David Hyman, Wiper; mother, Mrs. T. Udell, Chelsea.

Vickers, George Daniel, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Henrietta H. Vickers, West Medford.

Viglione, Albert Peter, Messman; father, Nicola Viglione, Roslindale.

Walcott, James Adaniel, Messman; wife, Mrs. Keziah Walcott, Cambridge.

Wallace, Mark, Engineer; friend, Miss G. Lofgren, Boston.

Waugh, John, Able Seaman; sister, Mrs. Kitty Barkley, Holyoke.

Webberson, Burton Kingsley Sevier, Other; father, Fred Webberson, Bradville.

Westcott, Harry Frank, Messman; wife, Mrs. Lil Westcott, Fall River.

Whittier, Charles Kirby, First Engineer; father, Charles K. Whittier, South Lincoln.

Wilson, Warren Leigh, Able Seaman; wife, Mrs. Julia Wilson Eastham.

Winn, James Joseph, Third Mate; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Winn, Brighton.

Winslow, John Churchill, Third Engineer; mother, Mrs. Jennie Winslow, Norwood.

Woods, Charles M., Ordinary Seaman; sister, Mrs. William Sherry, Boston.

Zuzevska, Joseph Charles, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Mary Zuzevska, Bedford.

Rhode Island

Killed

Dansereau, Fred A., Oiler; mother, Mrs. Georgiana Dansereau, Providence.

De Silva, Joseph, Chief Cook; wife, Mrs. Mary De Silva, Providence.

Drake, George Nelson, Jr., Wiper; mother, Mrs. Emma Drake, North Scituate.

Holm, Wambola, Second Mate; father, Alex Holm, Washington.

Lyons, Richard D., Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. Richard L. Lyons, Providence.

Quesumbra, Amancio Pacheco, Messman; wife, Mrs. Mabel Quesumbra, Forrestdale.

Schuler, Emil Ernest, Ordinary Seaman; father, Emil F. Schuler, Cranston.

Webster, William K., Master; wife, Mrs. Lela Webster, Providence.

Missing

Adams, Earl Read, Ordinary Seaman; uncle, Franklin Adams, West Barrington.

Allen, Leroy Herbert, Master; wife, Mrs. Susan F. Allen, Wickford.

Barlow, William Richard, Wiper; father, Alfred R. Barlow, Providence.

Choquette, Clarence Louis, Boatswain; brother, Joseph Choquette, Providence.

Crossdale, Joseph C., Able Seaman, sister, Miss Rita E. Crossdale, Riverside.

Del Rio, Salvador Marsal, Steward; wife, Mrs. Anna Marsal Del Rio, Providence.

Dorian, James Edward, Chief Mate; mother, Mrs. Marion Dorian, Providence.

De Andrade, John Meas, mother, Mrs. Mary de Andrade, Providence.

Geary, Joseph W., Second Cook; father, William Geary, Providence.

Juhnik, Stabuskaw, Fireman; mother, Mrs. Mary Juhnik, Central Falls.

Keplado, Joseph, Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. Mary Keplado, Providence.

Lussier, Joseph Albert, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Belzemie Lussier, Central Falls.

Potter, Christopher Linwood, Wiper; mother, Mrs. Edna A. Potter, Wakefield.

Rivera, Simeon Pete, Messman; notified Mrs. Simon Rivera, Providence.

Slocum, Albert, Wiper; father, Charles A. Slocum, Providence.

Snell, Donald, Able Seaman; father, Walter H. Snell, Providence.

Tucker, Robert Dart, Jr., Able Seaman; father, Robert Tucker, Riverside.

Zezotarski, Eugene John, Quartermaster; sister, Mrs. Lydia Kuselias, Central Falls.

Maine

Killed

Cole, Charles Nelson, Third Engineer; wife, Mrs. Vivian Cole, Ducks Harbor.

Davidson, William Clarence, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Mary Davidson, Lubec.

Eaton, Harold Gordon, Master, wife, Mrs. Helen M. Eaton, Bangor.

Missing

Billings, Nason Harold, Second Mate; father, Philip Billings, Brooksville.

Bismark, Henry, Fireman, wife, Mrs. L. Bismark, Belfast.

Bragdon, Roy Mathew, Able Seaman; brother, Chester M. Bragdon, South Brewer.

Currier, Walter John, Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. George Currier, Biddeford.

Doyle, Philip, Able Seaman; father, C. E. Anderson, Portland.

Forbes, Alexander William, Wiper; mother, Mrs. Amy Forbes, Bath.

Foster, Nathaniel Dednam, Third Mate; wife, Mrs. Ruth Foster, Belfast.

Francoeur, Antoine Francois, Fireman; father, Henry Francoeur, Lewiston.

Hardy, Thomas Hollis, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Mary Hardy, Portland.

McGee, Frederick Thomas, Able Seaman; sister, Mrs. W. F. Haven, Bangor.

McGillicuddy, Joseph Charles, Messman; father, J. McGillicuddy, Portland.

Merritt, Edward Tabbutt, Third Mate; wife, Mrs. G. D. Merritt, South Portland.

Newton, Charles H., Third Engineer; mother, Mrs. Evelyn Newton, Calais.

Pease, Calvin Belden, Ordinary Seaman; father, William Pease, Port Clyde.

Reed, George Putnam, Ordinary Seaman; sister, Mrs. Bernice M. Clark, Portland.

Smalledge, Galen Irving, Wiper; wife, Mrs. Cecile Smalledge, North East Harbor.

Staples, Leslie Herbert, Oiler; wife, Mrs. Doris Staples, Stockton Springs.

Stoddard, Donald Stewart, Oiler; wife, Mrs. D. S. Stoddard, Portland.

Torrey, George Washington, Second Mate; wife, Mrs. Essie Torrey, Deer Island.

Williams, Edward, Wiper; uncle, John Palmer, Houlton.

New Hampshire

Killed

La Casse, Frank Joseph, Ordinary Seaman; father, Simeon La Casse, Hillsboro.

Missing

Bellevue, Wilfred Raymond, First Engineer; grandmother, Mrs. Minnie Demick, Rochester.

Berry, Kenneth Vergil, Utility; mother, Mrs. Flora Berry, Reeds Ferry.

Harris, Clinton Brizel, Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. Kathryn Harris, New Castle.

Rasmussen, Andrew Martin, Jr., Able Seaman; aunt, H. Bateson, Tilton.

Ring, Jonathan Philander, Radio Operator; father, Robert G. Ring, Wilton.

Tippet, Chester Edwin, Able Seamon; mother, Mrs. Esther Shaw, Concord.

Connecticut

Killed

Butts, James Albert, First Engineer; mother, Mrs. Mary Butts, Darien.

Collins, Thomas Cushman, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Nellie Patnaude, Glastonbury.

Larsen, Einar Hjortao, First Mate; wife, Mrs. Einar H. Larsen, Hartford.

Peck, Clarence Foster, Wiper; brother, Lester V. Peck, Greenwich.

Missing

Cereabone, Ott, Junior

Army Air-Raid Demonstration Clashes With Civilian Defense Blackout Plan

By a Staff Photographer

Freshmen in Procession

Radcliffe College opened its sixty-fourth year today with formal exercises held in the First Congregational Church in Cambridge. The picture above shows part of the 250 freshmen, the largest first-year class at Radcliffe in many years, marching across the Yard on their way to the church. In the insets (right) are Ada L. Comstock, President of the College, who gave the welcoming address, and (left) Bette Dickson '43, Senior-Class President.

Radcliff Students Hear Talk on Their Responsibility

More than 900 Radcliffe College students, gathered today at the First Congregational Church in Cambride for the formal opening exercisces of the college's 64th year, heard President Ada L. Comstock place upon them the responsibility for "discovering somewhere in this chaos a solid basis of belief in the future" and gain some concept "how man may go forward."

With 250 freshmen in the assembly, the largest first year class in many years to register at Radcliffe, Miss Comstock said that when the war ends it will be like a curtain falling on a great tragedy.

"Even after the victory," she continued, "a new drama can begin if it rises again on wise actions and a civilization more enduring and humane than we have seen."

Other speakers at the exercises included Mrs. Bernice Brown Cronkhite, Dean of the Radcliffe Graduate School; Assistant Dean Mildred P. Sherman; and Mildred Ghirardini, '43, Belmont, President of the Radcliffe Student Government Association.

"College students," the Radcliffe President asserted, "are more adaptable than their elders. It will be their tasks to give prompt and cheerful co-operation even if demands are inconsistent and seem unnecessary. They must prepare to serve the country during and after the war, not only by taking a direct part in war work but also by sharing the responsibilities of the community."

Griswold Says G.O.P. Victory Would Strengthen War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29—A Republican victory in the November elections would do much to strengthen the nation's war effort, Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska told delegates to the New Hampshire State Convention here today in his address as convention keynoter.

"Republicans," he added, "must become the 'win the war' party. We must offer a constructive program."

The Nebraska Governor asserted that "one of the crying needs at Washington is for a stronger Congress—a Congress which will think first of the nation's welfare, a Congress which will see that our Government functions more efficiently than it does at present. A Democratic Congress cannot change the present situation. Nearly all of the Democratic Congressmen and Senators are under the domination of the White House, and they have already voted away their power to disagree and make dicisions.

"A Republican Congress will not only co-operate wholeheartedly to assist in winning the war, but it will also be in a position to speak out and demand a better administration of the war, cutting out unnecessary expenditures and insisting that our entire effort be bent to gain victory."

A pre-Pearl Harbor supporter of the President in the defense effort, Governor Griswold insisted the people no longer care "about the issue of isolationism. All they want to know is this: Do you want to win this war quickly?"

He added that a Republican victory is also necessary in November "to save the American system of free enterprise." Charging that many now in high places would substitute a socialistic or communistic plan for free enterprise, he declared "the only political organization available to save our system of free enterprise is the Republican Party. We must make sure in this year, 1942, that we elect to office those who, in settling the peace, are committed to that program."

The Nebraska Governor struck at the tendency to concentrate powers in Washington.

"We all realize that in time of war emergency, powers must be assumed by the Commander in Chief, but the tendency toward concentration of power in Washington did not begin with this war and we must fight—fight to the bitter end, to see that it is not continued when peace comes."

Turning to the international field, the Nebraska Governor said, "When the war is won, the United States must assume the responsibility of being a world power. We cannot sit back and let everything again drift. The day of isolationism is gone forever."

Governor Griswold delivered a strong blow against weakness, skullduggery, trickery "among the agents of special privilege in our National Capital. We are becoming very tired of talk of endangering social gains and thereby endangering the nation itself."

In addition, he insisted no complacency exists among the people. Rather, he said, "the complacency in this nation seems to have its headquarters in Washington, where Government officials are inclined to mistake the confusion at the Capitol for a confusion in the minds of the people. . . . The only part of our nation which is still conducting 'business as usual' is the Government at Washington. . . ."

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Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
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366 Washington 422 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

More Cornell Time For Military Work

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 29 (AP)—Cornell University has announced further adjustments of its academic programs to meet wartime needs.

Dean R. M. Ogden of the College of Arts and Sciences announced that male freshmen and sophomores in that College may confine their academic programs to 12 instead if the usual 15 hours a week, in order to allow more time for physical training and military science and tactics. One hour of academic credit will be allowed each term for each of these courses. For the "duration" "cuts" are not sanctioned.

All Cornell students were urged to include in their program at least one course each term having "an immediate application to war industry or military service."

Prizes and Merit Flags Speed Vermont Super Scrap Drive

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 29—Every Vermont community figuratively rolled up its sleeves this week and went to work on the greatest salvage drive in the history of the State. Every business and every organization in every town and city has been contacted and, co-operating with the Vermont Salvage Committee, are seeking every available pound of scrap metal and rubber for war purposes. A secondary consideration but, nevertheless adding zest to the search, are $3,000 in prizes donated by the State's largest machine shops in Windsor and Springfield.

The campaign is divided into three sections, the winners in section "A" being the individual organization, business firm, city or town which collects the largest scrap credit from Oct. 1 through Oct. 17. Section "B" is for cities and towns in each of three population divisions, the contest running from last July 1 through Dec. 31. Section 3 will bring all cities and towns into competition over the same scrap collection period, the city or town collecting 110 pounds per capita being authorized by the Governor to fly an "M" or merit flag to be awarded by the Salvage Committee.

High Maple Prices

The effect of the ceiling price formula on maple products announced during the week by the Office of Price Administration Administrator Leon Henderson will be to guarantee Vermont farmers a price in 1943 comparable to that paid during the past year, which were the highest in 20 years and, with, one exception, the highest in the history of the maple industry. This was the interpretation put upon the ruling by W. Arthur Simpson, Chairman of the Governor's Committee which went to Washington in June to present the problems of the maple industry caused by OPA regulations.

"The whole industry will benefit," Mr. Simpson said, "because both wholesalers and retailers will be permitted to raise their ceiling prices by the actual amount of the increase incurred by the higher prices paid for the 1942 crop."

Mr. Simpson added that while it is expected the farm labor problem will be very serious next spring, he believed farmers would be encouraged by the guarantee of adequate prices and will make every effort to produce a crop as their patriotic contribution to the war effort.

Regarding the possibility that many farmers would cut their maple orchards for lumber, Mr. Simpson pointed out that the diversification of pure maple products and the recent developments of markets on a country-wide basis assures farmers that the day of low prices for maple sirup is a thing of the past, and that with the maple orchards a profitable source of revenue year in and year out, they will prove an investment far superior to their value if cut for lumber.

Naval Squadrons Sought

Four squadrons of naval aviation cadets totaling 174, who will train as units carrying names of famous Vermonters, are being sought for enlistment in Vermont.

With a month still to go to fill the quotas, the Ethan Allen Squadron has had nine recruits accepted out of 41 who applied. This squadron is being recruited from Rutland, Addison and Bennington counties. The Dewey Squadron, being recruited from Washington, Caledonia, Orleans, and Essex Counties has among its enrollees Walter Donima, of Keene, N. H., outstanding small college football star from Norwich University. Despite the military associations at Norwich, where Domina is a senior the New Hampshire lad elected naval aviation.

The Calvin Coolidge Squadron is being enrolled from Windsor, Windham, and Orange Counties, and has had four acceptances, while the Admiral Mayo Squadron, named after the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet during World War I, is being drawn from Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, and Lamoille Counties.

With the draft having taken so many eligibles from these counties, the goal of 170 is being reached slowly, due to the rigid physical requirements for acceptance. If the quotas of the four squadrons are filled, the men will train and fight together as individual units.

Labor Shortage Factor

The acute shortage of farm labor was given as a principal reason for an increase in the milk price to dairymen in the Boston milk shed, at two-day hearings held in Burlington on Thursday, conducted by Judge Glen J. Gifford of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

Attending the hearing also were Chester Smith, Robert Loomis and Howard Ledderson, economists, of Washington, D. C., and Market Administrator Samuel W. Tator, of Boston.

Representatives of co-operative organizations urged an increase in order to forestall what they said would be an acute shortage of milk next year.

The tentative order which was presented at the hearing by the administration, calls for an increase of the Class 1 price to $4 a hundredweight to hold until April 1, 1943. This would be an increase of 14 cents a hundred over the prevailing price in the Boston milk shed.

Warning About Wood

Vermonters were warned by Gov. William H. Wills, this week, against cutting down of forests for fuel wood, and to conserve quality timber for the State's wood-using industries.

Following a conference with State Forester Perry R. Merrill, the Governor said, good timber is in great demand and he reminded forest operators that it must be cut carefully so as to have sufficient supplies for the war and for the years to come. With heating units being converted from oil to coal and wood, a shortage of fuel wood has come to the attention of the State authorities.

It was felt that the impending increase in the ceiling price on cordwood might result in the indiscriminate cutting of wood for fuel purposes.

Sargent Enrollment To Show an Increase

More than 300 girls will enroll at Boston University's Sargent College of Physical Education in Cambridge, tomorrow, as the college resumes its fall program, Dean Nelson S. Walke, who is beginning his second full year as head of Sargent College, has announced. An increase of 15 per cent in the enrollments is anticipated by University officials.

By a Staff Photographer

Bernard Wiesman

Member of the staff of the Regional Office of the Social Security Board in Boston almost since its opening in 1936, who has been transferred to Washington to take an important labor task with the Federal War Production Board. He leaves Wednesday night.

Mr. Wiesman's job will be to work with labor organizations in promoting closer co-operation in civilian war industry and to inform the public of the part being played by labor in the war effort.

Confusion Thickens on Air-Raid Warnings

Rock-bottom essentials of air raid practice in the United States are the subject of sharp dispute between the Army and the Office of Civilian Defense, it was learned today.

If Nazi bombers should fly over the Atlantic coast tonight many defense officials, it is claimed, would be in doubt on these vital questions:

When and how do I warn the ARP personnel to get on the job?
When do I order a blackout?
When do I let the public know they are in danger?

In an effort to cut through what they regard as "endless red tape and delay," Massachusetts defense officials recently went over the Army's head and issued a set of regulations covering these essential matters.

Army Sticks to Its Guns

Last night at Braves Field, an official Army demonstration air-raid speaker, Col. Joseph D. Sears, reading a script he later said was approved by the General Staff in Washington, reiterated contradictory instructions to an audience of 15,000 persons, including several thousand wardens and other ARP personnel.

J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, said following the Bay State's "real" air-raid alarm Sept. 23 that the confusion in this State is so serious it might lead to a disaster comparable in human suffering to that at Pearl Harbor.

Civilian defense officials added today, following the Braves Field incident, that the clash transcended Massachusetts boundaries and involved future air-raid practice in every State in the Union.

Commentators of unquestioned authority said the dispute involved James M. Landis, National Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, and Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Chief of Services of Supply under Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff.

Issue Is Made Clear

Clear-cut disclosure of the collision between Army and civilian defense in Massachusetts came amidst a spectacular demonstration of bursting high explosive bombs, blazing incendiaries, and hydrogen flame-throwers at the National League Baseball Park last night. The performance, "Air Attack," will be repeated tonight at 8:30.

With the sound of dive-bomber engines rearing through loudspeakers and providing a dramatic backdrop, Army officers and men "dropped" high explosives whose sound cannonaded through the park, incendiaries which lit brilliant fires, and poison gas bombs which felled human "victims."

Warning Confidential

Through it all, Colonel Sears' voice intoned over the loudspeaker system air-raid messages, as they would sound when coming from a post warden whose area was suffering the blitz.

"Yellow warning! Yellow warning!" he had called, just a few moments before, dramatizing the method by which civilian defense services go into operation.

"Enemy planes are 150 miles away. . . . This warning is confidential."

His statement, that the yellow signal is confidential, was in conflict with Massachusetts Safety Committee regulations that on this warning, sirens must sound to mobilize wardens and other ARP personnel.

"Blue warning! Blue warning! Enemy planes are 75 miles away."

In the Bay State, wardens would already be on the job, street lights would be out, and the blackout would be beginning. According to Colonel Sears, the general public would not yet know they were in danger, and mobilization by telephone would be continuing.

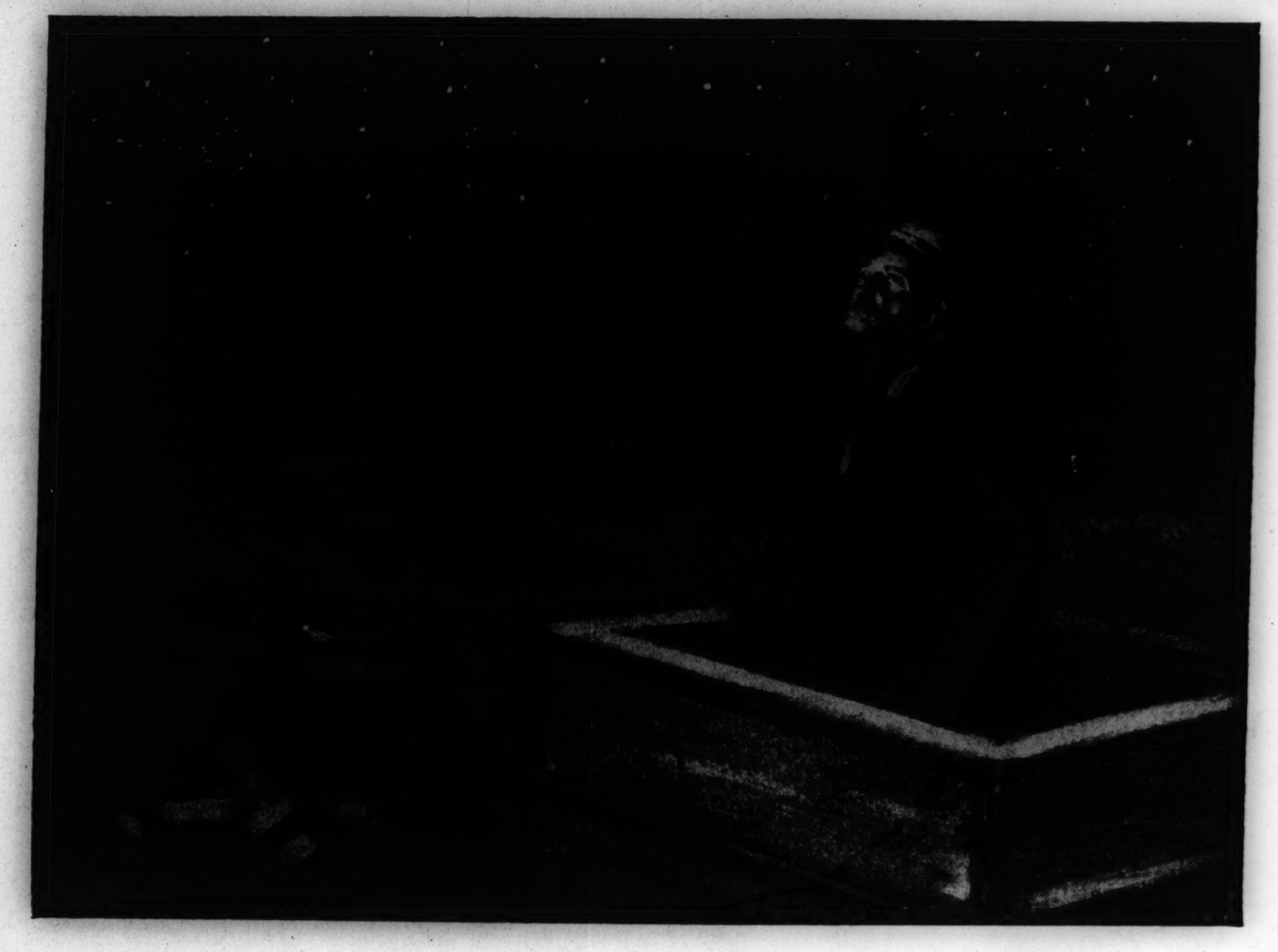
First Public Warning

"Red warning! Red warning! Enemy planes 25 miles away! Prepare for air attack!"

Just now—with planes five minutes away—the Army would have homes begin to black out, the sirens sound for the first time, the public learn of the peril.

In Massachusetts the blackout would not be beginning, it would be complete; traffic, formerly slowed down and dimmed, would stop; and sirens would sound for the second time to proclaim the imminence of attack.

Bay State officials say it simply is not possible to gets wardens on the job using only the telephone. They have been saying so since March. They insist that an audible signal is the only solution.



ALONE ?

2 a. m. at an Aircraft Warning Service Post, U. S. A.

The watcher is alone—scanning the sky—listening—listening—alert for that first hum of an airplane motor.

To the West the yellowed moon, like half an orange, sinks slowly to its rest. A star falls—unmissed among the myriad. The wind—a few minutes ago strong and chill—dies.

Everywhere it is silent . . . no, not everywhere. From the distance comes, faintly, a locomotive whistle as a freight train approaches. Louder comes the sound; steady comes the roar; and now you hear the engine breathing as it rushes through the valley . . . feel the heartbeat of the train as its many cars, heavy laden, roll on . . .

Once again it is silent—a silence more intense as the train disappears into the night.

The watcher—scanning the sky—listening—listening—alert for that first hum of an airplane motor—is alone again.

Alone you say? Is he alone when throughout the land thousands of other ordinary citizens are at that very moment away from their comfortable beds watching the sky the same as he? Is he alone when the touch of his hand on the telephone at his side can instantly alert his fellow countrymen?

Is he alone when across the valley and across the vast distances of America on all its great railroad systems, linking neighborhoods, communities, industries, a million alert eyes—the eyes of the railroadmen working through the night—are watching too?

The enginemen, the firemen, the conductors, the trainmen, the flagmen, the crossing tenders—the thousand and one on every railroad system who, 24 hours a day, are working or moving to and from their homes—doubly alert in war time—are watching too.

This is a time of nation-wide companionship in our common cause. There is no Number One job to do. All jobs, when dedicated to Victory, are of equal importance. The lonely figure in his observation post, the brakeman on a fast freight train, the man or woman on the assembly line and their countless fellow citizens, great and small, are as one in the all-out job to be done.

So long as great railroad systems link this nation together, and day and night move—safely—goods and humans from coast to coast, and from Gulf to Canada, no watcher is ever alone.

Boston and Maine Railroad

THE AMERICAN RAILROADS · THE MAIN LINES TO THE FRONT LINES

Talk About Second Front Is Opposed by Churchill

Continued from Page 1

House up to date on the progress of the war.

Mr. Churchill, who rarely has been at a loss for words, told the House of Commons, "I am afraid I have rather exhausted the possibilities of the English language" in denouncing M. Pierre Laval. He declined to make any further statement on the Government's attitude toward Vichy.

He also brushed aside a new suggestion that the Royal Air Force bomb Rome.

Mr. Churchill told one member that his charge of "discrimination against Negro troops" of the United States Army in Britain was unfortunate. The Prime Minister assured another member that harmony in Allied war planning was "our constant aim and there certainly is no lack of machinery to achieve it."

Question Discussed

The question of discrimination was raised by Mr. T. O. M. Driberg, who implied that the alleged discrimination was introduced by the Americans themselves.

Replying, Mr. Churchill said, "The question certainly is unfortunate, and I am hopeful that without any action on my part the points of view of all concerned will be mutually understood and respected."

Mr. Driberg then argued that it was wiser to air the problem of discrimination, and Laborite Emanuel Shinwell commented that Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, publicly had opposed discrimination.

"This is not the point of merit," Mr. Churchill replied to this. "It was on a point of representation being made."

Mr. Driberg, an independent who writes a column in the London Daily Express under the name of William Hickey, brought the matter up with a request to Mr. Churchill to make friendly representations to American authorities asking them to instruct their men that the color bar is not the custom in Britain, and that its nonobservance by the British should "be regarded with equanimity."

Mr. William Gallagher, only Communist member of Commons, joined the discussion, saying that he had received a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Churchill by a number of soldiers stating an officer had given them a lecture "advising them of the necessity of discrimination in connection with Negroes in London."

The Commons discussion followed by one day the announcement that Brig. Gen. Benjamin Davis, only Negro general officer in the United States Army, had arrived in Britain.

Barkley Speeds Price Action; Bars Adjournment by Senate

Continued from Page 1

power Commission is now empowered to issue, Mr. McNutt declared.

He told the Committee that recommendations for a manpower draft would be made to Congress "in the very near future."

"It is not an easy task," he warned the Committee. "We have never had such legislation. Certain constitutional questions are involved."

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, had previously indicated to the Committee that he could help solve the farm labor shortage without new legislation if the Secretary of Agriculture will indicate which crops or farms are "essential" to the United Nations.

Draft Quota Adjustment

If given proper information, he explained, he could adjust state draft quotas so as not to drain away indispensable agricultural workers.

The Hershey proposal, already under study by the Secretary of Agriculture, was questioned by several Committee members, who protested that the classification could not be accomplished in time for farmers to make plans for 1943 crops. They also pointed to the difficulty of determining which production is "essential."

The Selective Service Director's plan calls for putting priorities on agricultural production in much the same manner as they are now applied to industrial output. He said the priorities could be assigned either on the basis of areas, farms, or products. In any case, the division between "essential" and "nonessential" farms would give guidance to the Selective Service as to which men would serve the national interest best by being left on the farm.

Manpower Draft Favored

Sentiment on Capitol Hill for a manpower draft has been growing since the Farm Bloc has become convinced that the farmers' labor troubles will not be entirely solved by the higher farm prices which the House inserted in the price control bill.

Mr. McNutt told the House committee that it would be "pointless" to try to write a manpower bill until the Commission makes its recommendations. He admitted, however, that one way to keep labor on the farm was to narrow the differential between farm and industrial wages by raising the level of farm wages.

A shift in Congressional emphasis from higher wages to a manpower allocation program was motivated partly by the National Farmers' Union discovery that 70 per cent of the current farm labor shortage is due to the drafting of farm workers under the Selective Service Act.

Labor Loss Reduced

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Officials of the War Manpower Commission reported that the order restricting loggers and certain miners in 12 Eastern States from transferring to other work had reduced the labor loss in those industries by 80 per cent or more in the three weeks it has been in effect.

They declared that the early results of the order—the closest approach the Government has ever made to "job freezing"—were "very good—better than expected."

These officials, who preferred to remain unidentified, predicted that the results of the order would have much weight in consideration of the necessity for a law to give the Government power to assign each person to the work in which he could contribute most to the war effort.

Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the Commission, pointing out that the order contains no provision for transferring persons from other industries to those it affects and that it would be practically impossible to apply it to farm labor, has said that a universal service law was "inevitable."

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Attack Upon Solomons Foiled by U. S. Fliers

Continued from Page 1

probably sank, without the loss of a single American plane in combat.

A Navy communiqué announced that in an attack by the enemy on Guadalcanal Island Sept. 27, Navy and Marine Corps fighters intercepting a large Japanese formation not only forced enemy bombers to jettison their bombs at sea, but shot down 23 of the 25 bombers and one of the 18 escorting Zero fighters.

On Sept. 26 a formation of 18 Japanese bombers escorted by 13 fighters attacked the Marines' position on Guadalcanal, but Navy and Marine Corps fighters turned them back, destroying four bombers and five fighters. These attacks on Guadalcanal followed heavy assaults on Sept. 25 and Sept. 26 on enemy positions by long-range heavy Army bombers which smashed at Japanese shipping as far north as Buka Passage at the upper end of Bougainville Island and about 375 miles above Guadalcanal Island.

The heavy bombers, roaring northward Sept. 28, hit a Japanese cruiser at Shortland Island, and left it burning, hit and fired a large transport which probably sank, shot down six enemy seaplanes, and damaged a seventh.

The day before, Army bombers scored a direct hit on an enemy cruiser and shot down three seaplanes at Tonolei Harbor, at the southern end of Bougainville Island, damaged a seaplane tender in Buka Passage, and damaged a seaplane on the water and strafed gun emplacements at Rekata Bay, on Santa Isabel Island, about 185 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

Canadian Airmen Join Kiska Attack

In the Aleutians, meanwhile, Army airmen accompanied for the first time by Canadian planes, were credited by the Navy with setting an enemy ship afire, destroying seven planes, and killing or wounding about 150 Japanese in a low-level attack on enemy installations at Kiska Island.

A strong force of Army bombers and pursuit planes, joined by aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force, carried out the attack on enemy shore installations and ships at Kiska Sept. 25, straffing 2 submarines, destroying 6 fighter sea planes on the water, and shooting down a seventh.

Two transports, or cargo ships, were found in the harbor, said a Navy communiqué, and direct bomb hits started fires on one of them. When last seen, the vessel, listing badly, had been beached.

The attack was the second aerial sweep against Kiska in as many days. A smaller force of Army heavy bombers, said the communiqué, had attacked the enemy installations Sept. 24, but apparently this attack was made from a high altitude, since results were not observed.

The direct hits on the transport brought to 33 the total of Japanese vessels sunk or damaged by combined Army-Navy operations in the Aleutians since the islands became an active war zone with the enemy raid on Dutch Harbor, June 3, the day before the Battle of Midway started.

Soviet Front:

Russians Attacking To Relieve Stalingrad

A Russian offensive northwest of Rzhev was reported from Moscow today to have cleared the Germans from a bank of the Upper Volga while Soviet troops expanded flanking attacks from the Lower Volga to the Don Bend in an effort to relieve the embattled garrison of Stalingrad.

Field dispatches indicated that fighting flamed along a front of more than 40 miles as Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's shock troops struck against the Axis flank across the Don-Volga corridor.

Rzhev sector fortifications which the Germans were 11 months building have been broken to a considerable depth in a two-day-old Red Army drive taking up where the recent Central Front offensive left off, the Russians said.

Soviet Information Bureau communiqués announced the capture of a strategically important height—subsequently held against five counterattacks—25 villages, munitions and prisoners in the Upper Volga basin northwest of Rzhev, itself 130 miles northwest of Moscow.

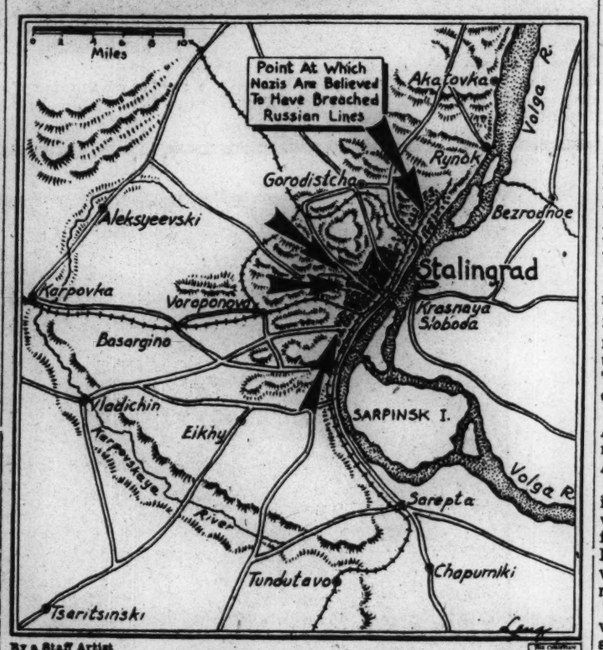
The Russians were pressing the issue in two other areas as well, hitting back with vigor in the Sinyavino sector and the western Caucasus. Sharp battles persisted in the Voronezh area, on the Upper Don midway between Moscow and Stalingrad.

Meanwhile a fresh German penetration from the northwest added to the gravity of Stalingrad's position. Nazi tanks charged within a workers' settlement in an effort to hold the gains of a costly assault

By a Staff Artist

Madagascar Campaign

Arrows point to Tulear, last Madagascar port to fall to the British, and to area where the British are suppressing French resistance. Flag show ports already occupied by Allies.



By a Staff Artist

City Long in the News

Closeup of besieged City of Stalingrad. Arrows show the main points of the Germans' advance.

Monday. Throughout the city victory and defeat were measured at times in yards in this 36th day of the siege.

Battles Being Waged For Stalingrad Streets

Heavy fighting was noted in the confused struggle, where regiments fought for the possession of single streets.

Volga River gunboats supported Red Army infantrymen in a local attack which hurled back Rumanian riflemen, Red Star said.

Typical of the street fighting was an engagement for an area 30 yards by 250 yards which was declared to have changed hands four times before Russian troops, though hammered by Nazi dive bombers loosing explosives perilously close to German ground forces in their efforts to wipe out Soviet vanguards, finally won it.

Craters in the asphalt became foxholes; broken telephone poles were used as barricades.

Germans were reported making tremendous efforts to advance from the Mozdok area of the Central Caucasus toward the Grozny oil fields, but meeting little success.

New armored columns, probably moved by rail down the Rostov-Baku Railway to the German rear, were said to be arriving steadily.

A Red Star report said the Germans had fortified positions north of Voronezh with a deep series of pillboxes and that Nazi reserves were moving up.

Recent battles were declared to have cost the Germans several thousand killed.

The Germans counterattack several times daily.

Pacific Parley:

High U. S. Officers Meet 'Somewhere'

The United States Navy announced that Admiral C. W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, and Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, commander of the South Pacific area had been "in conference somewhere in the Pacific."

New Guinea:

Allied Troops Gain In Jungle Fighting

Allied ground troops have turned Japanese jungle-fighting tactics against the invaders in the first Allied offensive ground action on New Guinea and were reported making progress today through some of the world's worst jungle country.

Supported by 25-pounders, and other artillery, Allied forces launched an infiltrating and outflanking attack on the Japanese Ioribaiwa Ridge positions in the rugged Owen Stanley Mountains 32 miles airline north of Port Moresby, a communiqué said.

A spokesman said the latest word from the battlefront was that the Allies were making progress.

Overhead, Allied planes swept down the Japanese lines of communications, straffing supply columns and setting fire to munitions dumps at huts at Buna, main enemy base in southeastern New Guinea. The Wairopi suspension bridge near Kokada again was attacked with cannon fire and incendiary bombs.

The immediate objective of the offensive action apparently was the Japanese position near the native village of Ioribaiwa. The Japanese had halted temporarily on the Ioribaiwa Ridge, on the Port Moresby side of the mountains, and had erected barricades on both sides of the trail leading through the mountains, a spokesman said.

Japanese Adopt Defensive Attitude

The Japanese had given indications of adopting a defensive attitude there, he said. They had felled trees to barricade the trail and set up trip wires to warn of an approaching enemy. At some points, the spokesman said, they were extremely well dug in, indicating that their forward momentum toward Port Moresby had been checked.

Allied patrols found camouflaged trenches from which Japanese machine gunners could place a crossfire on advancing Allied troops. Usually these small trenches were placed under trees to give the Japanese cover.

The spokesman said it was possible the continuous air attacks on Japanese supply lines forced the enemy to halt on the ridge because of the difficulty of bringing up supplies.

While ground forces were striking at the enemy at his most advanced positions in New Guinea, a formation of heavy bombers again attacked Japanese dispersal areas at the Lae air base northwest of Buna on the coast.

Atlantic Convoy:

British Deny 3 U. S. Troop Transports Sunk

The Ministry of Information in London declared today that the German claim to have sunk American troop transports in the Atlantic is "quite untrue."

"It may now be stated that the enemy claim to have sunk troop transports in the Atlantic is quite untrue," the announcement said.

The Germans said Monday that three large Allied transports had been sunk by German submarines in an attack on a convoy moving from the United States to Britain.

Raid Called Off:

11 British Planes Lost Over France

Eleven British planes were lost Sept. 26 in operations over northwest France, which had to be abandoned because of severe icing conditions and clouds, the Air Ministry announced.

The long lapse between the offensive sweep and the announcement was not explained, but the communiqué said extensive but futile searches had been made for the lost pilots.

The Ministry said German radio accounts suggested that some of the pilots were captured but that "as these reports are clearly inaccurate in other respects they cannot be accepted without confirmation."

The Germans said the RAF raided Brest.

Excluding the action over Dieppe in August, this was the largest number of RAF fighter planes reported lost since July 30, when 21 were downed by the enemy. It was emphasized, however, that most of Saturday's losses were due to bad weather.

Sinkings:

U. S. Merchantman Loses Game Battle

A small United States merchantman, counterattacking gamely to the end, was torpedoed last month by an enemy submarine in the North Atlantic with 13 fatalities, the Navy reported.

Although spotters aboard the merchantman first sighted the submarine's periscope four hours before the vessel sank, gunners were unable to hit the undersea raider. The fatal torpedo smashed into the engine room.

The sinking raised to 478 the Associated Press tabulation of announced sinkings in the western Atlantic since Dec. 7.

A story of three weeks adrift in the shark-infested Caribbean was released by the British Information Service in Bridgetown, Barbados, British West Indies, where 17 survivors of a torpedoed merchantman were landed.

Survivors related how liferafts were fired upon by the submarine and shelled again by their rescuing allied destroyer which mistook one of the liferafts for the silhouette of an enemy U-boat.

Vancouver Dark:

Unidentified Plane Causes Blackout

Vancouver Island and the southern portion of British Columbia weer blacked out for almost three hours last night because of "the presence of unidentified aircraft."

A statement from the Western Air Command at Victoria said the blackout was "terminated when the aircraft was identified as friendly."

Britain Raided:

Axis Planes Strike In Two Localities

A single German raider dropped high explosive bombs on a town in western England today, trapping a number of persons in wreckage.

Two other raiders made a short, sharp attack later on a southeastern coast village, dropping high explosives and then diving over the town with machine guns blazing.

One man was killed and others were injured. Bombs demolished one building. Others were damaged.

Diving out of low-hanging clouds, another raider scored a direct bomb hit on a boys' school in a small town near the coast.

African Front:

Axis Landing Fields Attacked by RAF

The Royal Air Force successfully attacked Axis landing grounds at Bengasi, Tobruk and Sidi Haneish Sunday night, a joint British Headquarters-RAF communiqué said today.

Activity on the El Alamein desert front was confined again to patrol skirmishes.

Toronto to Stagger Working Schedules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An additional 10,000 employees and students will soon be brought into a staggered hours work and study schedule, it has been announced by F. D. Tolchard, Chairman of the Toronto Traffic Conference. This would bring Toronto's total to 32,000 who have had their hours of work changed in an attempt to remedy traffic congestion.

Slated for changes in hours are fire and casualty insurance companies, trust and loan companies, banks, railway office workers, and the University of Toronto. Certain schools will also have their schedule revised, he said, but it is expected that only those in the congested downtown area will be affected. He expained that it is probable that a different schedule will be suggested from the 8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. already enforced in the "staggering" process.

Next of Kin to Be Shot If Rumanian Deserts

Recorded by CBS

New York, Sept. 29

A new Rumanian decree provides that if a Rumanian soldier deserts to the enemy, his next of kin will be shot, the BBC has reported in a radiocast.

In other cases of desertion, it adds, the deserter will be shot.

Stalingrad Example Spurs Other Towns

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Sept. 29—Whatever the outcome of the battle for Stalingrad, there is disappointment among the German forces facing another winter in the shelterless steppes.

The Nazi Panzer divisions have fallen far behind their schedule. The fire and smoke of Stalingrad have sadly tarnished their war paint. The City and its environs have become a veritable abattoir for German tanks. The protective wings of the Luftwaffe have failed to save hundreds of them from Russian artillery and antitank muskets.

Now they are being challenged on the streets of the City by Soviet tanks. The Germans are beginning to economize their armor. Each tank is escorted by infantry which attacks the opposing tank with explosives.

German gendarmes in the occupied territories are said to be wearing coats of mail to protect them against guerrilla bullets.

The German infantry at Stalingrad must long for such protection now that they have to go into battle at the head of German tanks instead of behind them.

Tanks No Longer Feared

The Nazi tanks are still formidable, but no longer intimidate the Soviet defenders.

Although there is little wind on the Volga, the floating batteries and monitors pitch and toss as though in a storm. These waves are excited by the bombshells of the Germans trying to wreck Russian river craft bringing reinforcements and evacuating the wounded by way of the Volga.

Visitors to Kuibyshev this spring and summer were struck by the numbers of sailors at this inland town. Now these men are sweeping German mines in the Volga and escorting shipping. Many of these men fought the Germans on the Danube, the Dniester, and the Dnieper and they feel very keenly the bitterness of Soviet retreat.

No Darkness

Only newcomers in Stalingrad long for darkness. Veterans who have been there for days know that night will not bring respite. Darkness, in fact, never falls there. Dawn each new day is lost in the skies already flooded with red from blazing houses. Over the whole southern front the skies are red. Stalingrad's motto of every house a fortress is becoming the motto of every town and village in the southern path of the German army. When every house is a fortress, every street is a battlefield.

Photographs of Stalingrad show a jungle of shattered stone in which paths have been trodden flat by heavy tanks. In Stalingrad's park is a pathetic sign appealing to passers-by not to pick the flowers and to keep off the grass. Quite mechanically, the Red Army men carefully detoured this spot which shows that German bombs can mutilate the City beyond recognition but cannot make the defenders forget the milder disciplines of civil life.

Local journalists in the ruins of their plant issue typewritten bulletins telling how Russian tanks crashed first-floor windows of such and such a street, and snapped off the barrels of the German machine guns like dry twigs. They announce that the Russians have blown up another house. Perhaps, too, local workers have taken half a year build it, but they hated it as a Nazi fortress and rejoice in its fall.

Russian and German soldiers take any refuge in storms of lead and steel. They fight for cover behind overturned automobiles and wrecked tanks—they are on a battlefield of asphalt and granite.

Reoccupied Russia

MOSCOW (ONA) — Almost within sight of the front, there is an amazing renascence surging through the torn and blackened villages recently reoccupied by the Red Army in the central sector around Moscow.

To understand the meaning of this resurgence of activity, one has only to read excerpts from two letters found on the late Unterofficer Kurt Kircke, written but never mailed.

In a letter addressed to his wife, Friedl, at Militz, Silesia, Unterofficer Kircke said:

"Last night we again had to burn a whole village. That's what we're doing in most cases here."

In a letter to a certain Hildegard Specht, in Breslau, Unterofficer Kircke supplements this with the following description:

"The picture before my eyes is harrowing: hanged people, a burning village, children wandering without shelter, cries and groans. . . ."

Near Rzhev, on land recently liberated from the Germans, one can see mowers and reapers at work. While they work, they listen: when they hear a shriek in the distance they drop to the ground and wait for the shell burst that invariably follows.

Not many people remained in the villages liberated from the Germans. Some were evacuated before the Germans came, some were killed or deported by the Germans. The men are mostly in the Army. All the remaining — old men, women, children, and invalids—repair and rebuild the burnt houses. There are no machines and horses—the Germans removed everything they didn't destroy. So the people carry bricks and logs on their backs.

Mines had been planted in the fields. Engineer troops with appliances reminiscent of hoop nets walk through the fields. Behind them come the peasants with their plows.

Navy Seeks Four Billions For 19,000 Fighter Planes

Continued from Page 1

of the bombers and one of the Zeros. Thus the enemy lost more than 90 per cent of one of the largest bombing forces to appear in the Southwest Pacific. The fact that only one Zero was destroyed indicates that the Americans were not distracted from the main task of wiping out the bombers.

This action was part of the four-day fight, from Sept. 25 to 28, in which Army, Navy and Marine pilots destroyed 42 Japanese planes and damaged three others over the Solomons without losing a single American plane in the melee.

Although the enemy seems to be increasing his land strength on Guadalcanal, it is apparent that until today, at least, he has been definitely and disastrously outclassed in the air. This is thought significant since virtually every successful advance by either side in the Soutnwestern Pacific has been due in large part to local air superiority. According to Navy reports to date the Japanese have lost 166 planes in the Solomons to 19 for the United States. This is an enemy loss of nearly nine to one.

The Operation at Kiska

The air success at Kiska in the Aleutians was on a smaller scale but is held to be impressive in view of the bad weather conditions prevailing there. With Royal Canadian Air Force planes joining in for the first time, Army bombers and fighters accounted for seven enemy seaplane fighters, fired a transport or cargo vessel, strafed two submarines and killed or wounded an estimated 150 of the enemy.

Although the account of American defenses formed the most spectacular part of the latest navy communique on the Solomon Islands, this country's air arm has also been successful in carrying the fight to the enemy during the past few days.

Four-engine bombers of the Flying Fortress type attacked Japanese ships bringing up supplies and reinforcements near the strategic Buka Passage in the Northwestern Solomons. An enemy cruiser was hit and a seaplane tender was struck by a bomb. Elsewhere, the big bombers hit and fired another cruiser and heavily bombed and fired a cargo or transport vessel.

Rather In Dark on Losses

American naval losses in this area have never been fully revealed and there is some indication that this country has not achieved its successes unscathed. Since the Solomons Battle has only begun there seems little likelihood that Americans will be given a full report for some time to come.

The new $4,000,000,000 Naval air expansion program is divided into two parts. A week ago the President asked $2,500,000,000 additional funds for the Navy. Included in this was $960,000,000 for new Navy fighter planes. It is estimated that this sum will purchase between 4,500 and 5,000 new air craft.

Today's request for about $3,000,000,000 should provide for an additional 14,000 fighter planes.

It is expected that today's total will enable the United States Navy to assemble an air force which may not be far short of the total air strength of Germany. The United States Army Air Force however, will be even larger.

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Going Proves Tougher for Axis As Shown by Own Broadcasts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—As a new wave of anti-Nazi demonstrations was reported on the rise in Holland and Czechoslovakia, the United States Government today disclosed a sheaf of evidence from its own sources reflecting the acute problems of morale throughout the Axis.

This information is being released by Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, not to suggest that the regimented fabric of the German people is showing any serious signs of cracking, but to draw the curtain as far as possible on what is being felt and said inside the Axis World.

Drawing its data from Berlin, Rome and Tokyo broadcasts every word of which is recorded by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission and from the foreign press, the O. W. I. reports that:

1. The German people are now being vigorously conditioned to accept the idea that they must stand up to a long war. Once promised that it would all be over by the end of 1942, the Germans are now being deluged with a propaganda campaign shattering their hopes for an early victory.

German Appetites Suffer

2. Germany's food problem is becoming increasingly acute and deficiencies in diet are becoming harder to make up from the fields and larder of the temporarily conquered countries.

3. Berlin is showing itself more and more worried about Sweden.

4. The Nazis are finding it impossible to keep the French population in line and hard-hitting detachments of "free fighters" are being formed throughout France right under the nose of the Gestapo. In face of certain execution and imprisonment of their families, these fearless Frenchmen are continuing to cut off supplies, destroy ammunition dumps and interfere with German communications.

5. Italian distrust and jealousy of "conquered" France is mounting and serve to complicate Italo-German relations.

6. The Japanese are taking everything they can lay their hands on in the Philippines and are exporting it to Japan, and as a final touch of inscrutability Tokyo has announced that a tax will soon be levied on Philippine exports to Japan.

The Netherlands News Agency, in a report reaching Washington, describes a "mass battle" in The Hague in which Jews and Gentiles joined to attack Dutch Nazi stormtroopers who had ransacked and desecrated a synagogue.

Tinned Glass for Nazis

Moscow radio reports that Dutch workers in a canning factory producing for Germany have put broken glass in the tins and started a fire which raged for several days in a warehouse where woolens for the German Army were stored.

Reuters, the British News Agency, cables from the "German Frontier" that the people of Slovakia "waved enthusiastically to Russian airmen" who dropped leaflets calling for anti-German revolts and announcing that Soviet bombers would raid Slovak cities. The pro-Nazi authorities have proclaimed a "state of alarm," ordering rigorous repression to suppress demonstrations.

The following facts reflecting internal conditions inside the Axis lines are all made available by the O. W. I.:

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in his newspaper Das Reich, said: "The question about the duration of the war will be answered for the most part by the desire of the questioner himself. There is no final answer to it.

"It is actually cynical to put a definite time limit on us for winning a certain success and to conclude that when this time limit has not been met we have finally, therefore, lost the war."

Quisling Fails in Norway

Vidkun Quisling, with all his controls over Norway, has failed to win any membership gains for the Nazi Party.

The Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet reports that in the town of Soertroendelag, there are 1,490 Quisling followers, or less than 1 per cent. Horten, a town of about 12,000 residents, has 150 Nazis, of whom 15 belong to Quisling's armed force, the Hird.

Even in the Quisling strongholds of Hedemarken, Oestofold and Telemark, party membership has dropped in the last year. The lowest percentage of Nazi members is found in the coastal districts. In Sognefjorden there are 50 Nazis, or two per 1,000. In Foldal there were no Nazis until some months ago one joined. He was immediately appointed Municipal Chairman.

Four German officers and 67 men were killed in one month by detachments of Fighting French operating in the Vosges Area, the Russian radio reported. A train transporting goods confiscated by the German authorities was wrecked by the "Free Fighters" on the railway between an unidentified point and Champaigne. In a Paris street, automobiles filled with German soldiers were stopped by "Free Fighters," who attacked the Nazis and drove off in the cars.

As the tide of revolt grows in France, the Germans are tightening the screws. The London radio reported that during the week end of September 19-20 5,000 Frenchmen were arrested.

Italy Feels Slighted

A statement of the official Italian attitude toward Franco-German collaboration has been published in the Fascist newspaper Nacione-internacionale, which is controlled by Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano.

The article says that the Vichy Government has failed to do anything about French hatred of Italy, adding—"the reason is that this hatred is shared by the most responsible members of Laval's Cabinet. Even those Frenchmen who are now resigned to the German domination of Europe are opposed to Italy's precedence over France. This precedence is, of course, a logical result of the way the war has gone."

Germany's food problem has become more difficult, because no rain has fallen for days in the occupied fields of Ukraine, and "the fields plowed up have turned black and dry," it was declared in a German broadcast to peasants in the Ukraine. The broadcast said the planting of winter crops had been delayed by the drought, and added—"Let us watch for rain, because the time is short and we cannot afford to miss it. Each raindrop will affect the yield of winter cereals for next year."

Using as its excuse the gain of Communist strength in the recent Swedish elections, Germany is continuing pressure against Sweden and again stressing the old Bolshevik bugaboo theme.

The German Foreign Office spokesman, Dr. Schmidt, told a press conference "it is apparent that Bolshevism has established a new base for itself in Sweden and is working for its extension feverishly. The European nations have reason enough to follow this development in Sweden with increasing attention."

Landis Says Danger of Raids In United States Has Grown

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 29 (AP)—James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, today interpreted war developments since the assault on Pearl Harbor as increasing possibilities of attack on American shores.

"Nazi Germany has not been stopped; instead Hitler has gained more ground and more oil and has recently developed four new types of planes," Mr. Landis told a meeting of state and county defense councils of West Virginia.

"Ambassador Grew has warned us that the Japanese firmly intend to dictate the peace from the White House," he continued. "This boast may sound fantastic, but many Japanese believe it will become reality. I have lived in Japan, and you can believe me when I say that it will serve no useful purpose to underrate the Japanese—particularly as soldiers."

Mr. Landis said failure to prepare for a long war would be foolish.

He warned that civilian defense officials nw face the hard "job of holding interest, of protecting your ranks from depletion during those long hours of the dawn watch."

The coasts of California, Oregon and Washington "naturally come high on the list" of strategic areas to get defense equipment as soon as possible, he said. "The Northwest Atlatic area is also near the top because this is the section nearest to Europe and because it is highly industrialized.

"Equally important is the New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia area."

Cities a few hundred miles from the coast are safer from attack than those on the coast, Mr. Landis said, enough, and enemy raiders will seek out Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland and Charleston. No part of the interior of the country is imbut he predicted "the enemy will take risks if the area is strategic mune."

'More Will to Win' Is Needed in U. S.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29 (AP)—Hardy M. Ray of Washington, member of the United States War Production Board, told the Canadian Manufacturers Association today that the allies can win the war only if they "out-think, outfight, out-sweat and out-produce the enemy."

Addressing a priorities meeting of the C.M.A., Mr. Ray said that the people of the United States need "more will to fight and more will to win" in addition to more raw materials.

"We feel that we have contributed a lot because we have undergone rationing and made minor contributions to the war effort," he said. "We shall not have to suffer the hunger and privation and agony that other nations have suffered.

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Apples Up to Ceiling

Wide World

And It Isn't Applesauce—Yet

Cold-storage warehouse of the National Fruit Producers Company in Winchester, Va. The State of Virginia is in the midst of harvesting one of its largest crops of this fruit in years. This big pile contains 67,512 bushels, to be used for canning and making applesauce.

Murphy Warns Labor It Is In Fight to Exist

DETROIT, Sept. 29 (AP)—Reports that Detroit is divided on the war effort are exaggerated, Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the Supreme Court said yesterday, adding that "the time is coming when our factories will produce more in one month than the factories of any Axis nation can turn out in a year."

Mr. Justice Murphy, a former Mayor of Detroit and Governor of Michigan, who spent most of the summer recess in active army service, has been inspecting arms plants in the Detroit Area prior to his return to Washington.

After an inspection of the Willow Run Bomber Plant and the Detroit (Chrysler) Tank Arsenal, he addressed a meeting of the Detroit Federation Executives' Club attended by more than 200 American Federation of Labor union leaders. Asserting that "labor is not now fighting for the God-given right of collective bargaining but for the right to exist," he said management and labor leaders should co-operate to eliminate stoppages of work in war plants.

He urged also that Congress of Industrial Organizations and A. F. of L. leaders settle their differences, or at least arrange "a working arrangement so that there will be no interruptions in production in these critical days."

Praising Detroit industrialists and labor leaders, Mr. Justice Murphy told the executives that Detroit is the spearhead of the production drive for the nation.

"If the Nazis win we will have an economy handed down from Berlin," he said. "All civil liberties will disappear, the legal system, the Constitution, Congress and the Supreme Court will perish."

"It is utter folly," he went on, "that there should be a divided labor movement in America today."

Of the over-all production effort in the Detroit area, Mr. Justice Murphy said:

"There is nothing in the world like our automotive industry; no industry is as competent; there are no industrial leaders like our Fords, C. E. Wilson of General Motors, K. T. Keller of Chrysler, and others."

Of the criticism that the Willow Run Bomber Plant had been slow getting into production, he said: "There is another side—you have to get everything exactly right, but it has been perfected now."

Home for Movie Needy Ready for Occupancy

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 29 (AP)—Filmland's "dream village," a 41-acre wooded retreat for needy motion picture players, is ready to open after 23 years of development.

Built by donations from persons connected with the screen industry and consisting of bungalows, recreation and utility buildings, orchards and spacious lawns, the home was dedicated Sept. 25.

Plans for the home, to be formally opened Oct. 1, were begun in 1919 by such film personages as the late Douglas Fairbanks, Irving Thalberg, Mary Pickford, Jesse L. Lasky, and Harold Lloyd.

Pomona Chemist Invents Fiber Container for Oils

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29 (AP)—A Pomona chemist, Albert A. Robbins, has developed an all-fiber container for lubricating oils to replace metal cans.

Raymond S. MacMillan, President of the MacMillan Petroleum Corporation, said today his company, which has employed Mr. Robbins as consulting chemist, will save 10,000,000 pounds of metal a year. General adoption by the entire industry will make 270,000,000 pounds of metal available for war use, he added.

Canadian Labor Congress Gives Pledge of No Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 29—A pledge to avoid work stoppages due to strikes has been made by the Canadian Congress of Labor, but the Congress will not give up its demand that the Government pass legislation to enforce collective bargaining in Canadian plants.

This stand was part of the platform laid down by the Congress at its recently concluded annual convention. During a week of daily sessions, the Congress—affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations but representing a minority of Canada's labor movement—held fast to the thesis that labor must help in attaining maximum production from war plants. The tone of the conference was firm in relation to what was considered the "fair demands" of labor, and locals, particularly steel workers and shipbuilders unions, sharply criticized the Government over their special grievances, but the firmness was tempered by the overshadowing issues of the war.

Delegates met while Dieppe was fresh in their thoughts, and details of the action and of the casualties given out while the convention was going on had a sobering effect. Other sobering influences were the speeches of A. R. Mosher, President of the Congress; Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O.; Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, and Elliott M. Little, Director of National Selective Service.

Strikes in war industries were condemned by A. R. Mosher, and whatever lingering doubts may have been held by delegates with special grievances were further shaken by the counsel of the C. I. O. President, Mr. Murray, who received a great ovation by the delegates when he told them that there was no place for stoppages of work in vital war industries in the midst of the struggle where the issues were the preservation "of all we own and all we cherish." This was labor's war, he said.

Second Front Urged

The Congress strongly favored the setting up of a second front as soon as possible but it did not demand it immediately. It agreed that the time had to be decided by those better qualified to give decisions on matters of strategy.

Official sanction was given to unions to form a political affiliation with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Party. The Congress as a whole declined to take any definite stand but it gave its blessing to the political union of its locals with Mr. Coldwell's Socialist Party, thus giving at least some further color to the claim of the C. C. F. that it is a labor party.

The delegates criticized the Government for its failure to enforce collective bargaining. This is a question that has been long in dispute. Early in the session of the Congress the Minister of Labor for Ontario, Peter Keenan, assured the meeting that the Provincial Administration intended at the next meeting of the Legislature to introduce a measure of the kind. The Congress wanted to see the Federal Government adopting a similar policy which would provide penalties for refusal to recognize the right to bargain collectively. In a comprehensive resolution of the convention's aims, amendments are asked to orders-in-council which would provide for "adequate minimum wages for all workers with full collective bargaining freedom."

168-Hour Week

A resolution calling for a 168-hour week or "continuous operation" in vital war industries aroused some controversy and it was left over for the the consideration of the new executive of the Congress. Criticism of the resolution came mainly from delegates representing shipbuilding locals in British Columbia.

A resolution favored granting authority to Elliott M. Little, Director of National Selective Service, to direct the most efficient use of manpower, including training and allocation. During the sessions, Mr. Little gave a detailed account of the Selective Service program and urged full co-operation from trade-union organizations.

Among the many resolutions approved and placed upon the records of the convention were those favoring: Establishment of industry-wide wage stabilization in each of the key industries, automobile, steel, and shipyards; full cost-of-living bonuses for all workers and the organization of a Congress committee to study cost of living statistics; a larger personnel on War Labor Boards which would prevent delays in the settlement of disputes; amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act so that Government employees should be included in its provision, as well as all employees regardless of income with provision covering illness and increased benefits; an invitation to the amalgamated civil servants to join the Congress.

The Congress favored the ideal of equal pay for equal work and looked forward to the time when there would be closer co-operation and unity between workers of the United Nations.

A. R. Mosher was re-elected president of the Congress for the coming year. A. A. McAuslane of Vancouver is the First Vice-President, and Sol Spivak of Toronto Second Vice-President, while Pat Conroy of Ottawa was returned as Secretary-Treasurer for another term.

Co-eds Missed Game But Rescued Fruit

GRANVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 29 (AP)—Thirteen Denison University co-eds missed their school's opening football game Saturday—to aid the war effort.

The girls, responding to a United States Employment Service call for volunteers to harvest fruit in danger of rotting because of a labor shortage, picked apples while the Patterson Field fliers of Dayton edged Denison 6 to 0 in a grid contest.

Dressed in overalls, shirts and sweaters, the co-eds sang the school songs as they picked 530 bushels of apples.

"Well," comments one of the girls surveying stacks of neatly packed apple crates at the end of the afternoon, "the team lost, but we won."

Sugar Stockpile Goal Set at 2,100,000 Tons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Foods Requirements Committee announced it would establish a stockpile of 2,100,000 tons of sugar as the year-end inventory in this country.

At the same time the Committee Chairman, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, gave notice that imports of sugar would not be permitted to interfere with more urgent wartime use of shipping space.

Besides the year-end stockpile goal of 2,100,000 tons, the Committee proposed to set up a Government-owned stockpile up to 250,000 tons in New England as a protection against sea and land transportation difficulties and to compensate for possible increases in shipments of lend-lease sugar from Eastern ports.

New Outbreak in India Results in 12 Fatalities

PATNA, India, Sept. 29 (AP)—Twelve persons were killed and a number of others injured yesterday when authorities opened fire on defiant mobs in villages near Bhadrak and Soro.

Two persons were killed when police fired on a mob attempting to raid a police station at Champaran Sept. 22 and several persons were wounded, it was reported here.

Lewis Hints Miners' Week Long Enough

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—John L. Lewis said today that members of the United Mine Workers of America would accept a longer work week only if it was proved conclusively that it was "absolutely necessary and essential" to the war effort.

The President of the big coal miners' union made the statement at a conference of labor and mine representatives called by Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes to consider ways to increase coal production next year.

Mr. Lewis added that he thought the meeting called by Mr. Ickes was without authority to act on a proposal for increased hours and added, "There is no material on this table" to indicate the necessity for increaisng the work week beyond the present 35 hours.

Mr. Lewis said the U. M. W. convention opened Oct. 6 at Cincinnati and he would report the Ickes request and ask for authority to deal with the problem.

The leader of the miners added he was willing to confer with mine producers, with or without Governmental representatives, after the convention.

Before the conference met to hear Mr. Ickes say that lengthening of the work week was "imperative," the U. M. W. had declared "there is no present shortage of coal and none in prospect."

The declaration appeared in the U. M. W. Official Journal shortly before the opening of a meeting of representatives of coal producers and labor to "give immediate attention" to Mr. Ickes' proposal for "increasing the hours of labor in the mines beyond the present 35-hour-week limitation." Mr. Ickes is the Solid Fuels co-ordinator.

Mr. Ickes opened the meeting, whose attendance included U. M. W. President John L. Lewis, with a statement "that we shall lose this war if we don't produce enough coal—industry must have it where it is needed and when it is needed in order to make the steel and provide the power necessary to equip, transport, and maintain the mightiest army this nation has ever seen."

The Co-ordinator estimated that 560,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and 58,000,000 tons of anthracite would be needed during 1942 and 600,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and 60,000,000 tons of anthracite during 1943.

The miners' publication recorded that the figures were those of the "adding-machine boys." Besides, it said, the additional bituminous needs could be produced by mines now working only three or four days weekly, and no extension of the work week would need to be "imposed on the industry as a whole."

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Are You Confused on Scrap? Perhaps This Will Clear You

By the Associated Press

Every good American today needs to understand why every bit of metal scrap is needed to win the war, every bit from those few old keys in his pocket to unused car rails being dug out of the street.

Leaders in the united newspapers metal scrap drive now in progress in most States are being asked many questions. Here are some of the typical ones, along with answers:

Q—Why does the war effort require my few pounds, when I see tons of scrap piled up in junkyards?

A—That metal you see piled up in junkyards is being sorted and cut up preparatory to shipping. It is difficult stuff to handle, and it has to be processed.

Q—Well, why all the rush, with so much of it lying around?

A—Winter is coming, when the scrap is much more difficult to collect and move. The mills are chewing it up at a rate never before dreamed of. The nation must built up its scrap supplies to 17,000,000 tons by Jan. 1. Steel for our ships, tanks and guns is made from melting up roughly one half scrap and one half new pig iron.

Who Gets the Money

Q—Who gets the money for my scrap?

A—That depends upon the local arrangements in your community. The junkmen pay for scrap, and sell it to the steel mills, at prices fixed by the Government. You can take your scrap to the nearest junkyard and sell it. Public groups in various communities who are collecting the scrap also sell it, and use the funds for various charitable and public purposes. Some contribute it to the Red Cross, some to USO, some to hospitals, libraries and for other civic purposes. Your local scrap headquarters can tell you what the local arrangements are.

Q—Why doesn't the Government itself come and get and handle this scrap?

A—That would mean the Government would have to duplicate all the manpower, equipment, and the know-how of the men who are regular handlers. The regular junkmen and scrap-yard men are doing their part, under Government price regulations. They have to eat, just like the workers who make airplanes. The quickest and most effective way is for the Government to use existing men and machinery for this job.

What the Junkman Gets

Q—How much does the junkman get for the scrap he sells to the mills?

A—Junkmen get from about $13.50 to $20 a ton for the scrap they sell, the price they receive depending upon where the junkman and the mill are located. Pittsburgh prices would be one level, Birmingham prices at another.

Q—Why does the junkman pay varying prices?

A—Because of his various expenses—paying the freight to the mill, cutting up the scrap in his own yard, using his trucks to do the hauling—steel men say junkmen net about $9 a ton.

Your scrap may not be as good as that of the man next door or it may involve more work for the junkman because scrap has to be broken up and the various metals separated: such as steel from iron, brass from aluminum, etc. That involves work and all metals are not of equal value. Therefore, his prices to you and your neighbors vary.

Q. I see big heaps of rusting metail in fields, which no one seems to be doing anything about. Why?

A. If you are 100 per cent patriotic, you will tell your local scrap headquarters about every such accumulation of scrap you know about, and if you are really out to win this war, you will find out who owns it, see if they won't contribute it, then see if you yourself can't find someone with a truck, and get out there and get it.

Remember this is an emergency job. Normal collection facilities are inadequate. Getting all the scrap in that is needed—needed to save lives of our soldiers and sailors—is going to require volunteer work from everyone who can possibly give it.

Q. What about that old unused bridge in my neighborhood that needs to be taken down?

A. Many such operations require special legal and financing work. If there are not local facilities in your community to handle it, Washington probably can. Check up locally first, then write to Lessing J. Rosenwald, Director of Conservation Commission, War Production Board, Washington. Mr. Rosenwald has asked all citizens to become voluntray "salvage scouts" to find such situations.

Tactics Changing On the Food Front

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—War on the food front, like on the battlefield, is a constantly shifting process—and what may have been considered a proper method of attack a year ago is now discarded, with a more effective technique taking its place.

An illustration of these varying methods is the delivery of eggs to England under the Lend-Lease Act. These shipments have undergone several transformations since their inception a year-and-a-half ago.

Tom G. Stitts, Chief of the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, outlined the changes which have occurred:

First, whole shell eggs—the kind you buy at a grocery store, were shipped abroad. This necessitated refrigeration, and one method was to strap egg crates on the decks of ships and hope ocean breezes would keep them cool. The crates occupied much space and presented a loading problem.

Second, frozen eggs were shipped. This eliminated the dangers of breakage, but not the problem of constant refrigeration en route and upon arrival.

Finally, dehydrated eggs were shipped and this is the method now in use. The eggs are dried into a powder. They can't break; they don't require refrigertion and they take up much less space than either the whole or frozen product.

Until the shipment of dried eggs, Mr. Stitts said, the Englishman's ration allotment approximated one fresh egg per month during the winter months and four in the summer. America's dried eggs add the equivalent of four shell eggs a month to the Englishman's diet, he asserted.

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Nazi Control of Balkans: Is the Balance Shifting?

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 29—Two other Axis anniversaries besides the signing of the Tripartite Pact, which was observed on Sept. 27, occur this week. Neither, however, is expected to be celebrated in Germany this year.

Today is the customary date for opening the time-honored Leipzig Fair. It is not being held this year.

Oct. 3 is the first anniversary of Hitler's famous speech in Berlin when he announced triumphantly: "The Russian Army already has been broken and never will rise again."

The army in question appears today to be remarkably lively for a set of phantoms. According to Polish sources, it caused the Germans at least one million casualties this summer from the opening of the campaign until the end of July. The estimate is said to be based on information which reached London about the passage of hospital trains through Poland.

Embarrassing for Hitler

The figure, whatever it is, must be somewhat embarrassing for Hitler—and for Dr. Otto Dietrich, State Secretary in the Propaganda Ministry, who indiscreetly claimed on Oct. 9 last year that war in the East already had ended.

It seems that the refusal of the Russian Army to realize that it is unable to rise and the failure of war in the East to grasp the meaning of the word "end" is having a somewnat embarrassing effect on Axis satellite states.

The Germans are understood to have admitted that there have been incidents between Rumanian and Hungarian troops on the Eastern Front. Both countries, too, are showing signs of uneasiness at home.

The Hungarian press appears to be boosting regent Nicholas Horthy's other son for the deputy regency as successor to Stephen Horthy while the Rumanian dictator, Marshal Ion Antonescu, suddenly has taken a leaf from Hitler's book and has declared himself to be above law—in other words he has taken the power to override ordinary civil law in addition to exercising military authority.

Both Nations Hesitate

The explanation in both cases appears to be the same: The two countries are considering whether the time has come to try to negotiate reinsurance policies.

Admiral Horthy's son, who has returned home from Brazil, is having an Anglophile halo fitted to him in contrast to Archduke Albrecht, Germany's candidate for the deputy regency. Marshal Antonescu is being credited by assiduous Rumanian propagandists in Turkey with having come to the conclusion that Juliu Maniu and Dino Bratianu, Rumanian opposition leaders, are right in wanting an Anglo-American victory.

Whether or not these are the correct explanations, it is evident that no irrevocable decision to break with the Axis is even contemplated at the moment. But it does look as if both the Horthy and the Antonescu regimes are beginning to study how to avert some of the dangers which would face them if Germany lost.

Marshal Antonescu also is understood to be incensed at the recent Axis swing toward the Hungarian standpoint on the Transylvanian issue. He had begun to hope for a revision in Rumania's favor of the award of two-thirds of Transylvania to Hungary. But recently the Germans have been tending to back Hungarian claims partly, no doubt, as a lever in the backstage diplomatic fights over the regency succession issue.

Iron Guard Threat

Moreover, they always have an excellent threat to hold over Marshal Antonescu's head in the shape of the Iron Guard whose leaders are being groomed in Berlin to take his place if he does not behave as the Germans want him to.

The possibility of a revival of the Iron-Guard trouble is one of the explanations advanced for Marshal Antonescu's decision to make himself the sole legal authority. But the explanation is not wholly satisfactory as Marshal Antonescu is supposed not to be in good enough health to exercise personal sway over Rumania. Acting Premier Mihai Antonescu is regarded as a lightweight.

Moreover, there is some evidence which points to the fact that the Iron Guard is becoming dissatisfied with Germany as a result of mounting Rumanian losses in Russia.

[An Associated Press dispatch quoted reliable Balkan sources in Bern, Switzerland, as saying that Rumania and Croatia, hoping for political favors in return, have agreed to try to raise more troops to fight for Germany against Russia. These sources said that was the result of conferences last week involving Hitler, Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Dr. Ante Pavelic, Croatian Chief of State, and Acting Premier Mihai Antonescu of Rumania.]

Meanwhile, it is quite certain that disillusionment is growing among the masses in both countries mainly because of German inroads on their food reserves and the consequent shortages coupled with a steep rise in prices. But reports filtering back from workers who have gone to Germany also appear to have something to do with it.

According to German admissions, there are now more foreigners working in Germany than there are Germans. Although neither Hungarians nor Rumanians have gone in such large numbers as other nationalities, each has contributed a substantial quota.

The Germans of late have continued to assemble large numbers of foreign workers in zones frequented by the Royal Air Force which may be nice for the German workers but does not improve relations with the foreign countries concerned. There are well over 250,000 foreign workers in the Ruhr and another 100,000 in the Cologne region.

What of Alsace and Lorraine? Pétain Considers Them French

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 29 (AP)—Two powerful provincial French dailies broke their silence on the delicate subject of Alsace-Lorraine yesterday and by allusion let careful readers know that Marshal Philippe Pétain's Government still regards these territories as French.

For the first time it was made known that the Government recently protested against the act of German occupation authorities in mobilizing inhabitants of these eastern territories which were regained by the French in the First World War.

The Pétain Government thus unobtrustively maintained its claim by concerning itself with internal questions there.

[A newspaper published at Mulhouse, in German-occupied Alsace, recently declared that Alsatians had "every reason for holding ourselves as neutral as possible," it was learned today. The Mulhausen Tagblatt made this statement Sept. 1 in an editorial entitled "The War Is Not Yet Over." The paper said Germany in the last war won battles but lost the war and added "this time it will or can be the same thing."]

The boldest hint was dropped by the newspaper Lyon Nouveliste in an article by its Vichy correspondent, who said, "We must appreciate the recent intervention by the Marshal's Government in protesting against measures taken by local German authorities in Alsace and Lorraine."

Dépêche Toulouse simultaneously referred cryptically to the "intelligence" with which Alsatians and Lorrainers were being defended.

Meanwhile, a newspaper of Lille, in Occupied France, published an unconfirmed report from Paris that Marcel Cachin, former Senator and Communist, had been kidnapped by members of his old party, now operating secretly.

The report stated he had been taken from his retreat in Brittany.

It was suggested that the motive might have been the fact that collaborationist papers have been attributing to him statements that anti-Nazi terrorism is ineffective against the Germans.

Women's Responsibilities

The detention of many heads of French families as war prisoners in Germany is having the effect of increasing the legal rights and responsibilities of women.

A law being drafted by the Pétain Government will give women the status of heads of households if their husbands are absent. Within certain limitations they will be able to administer and dispose of their own property, and that of their households, without the approval of husbands.

Only men vote, but with so many absent the practical effect is that very few have the right of suffrage. Under existing statutes women may not be elected to offices, but the Pétain Government has been appointing women to municipal councils. In the absence of mayors women may perform civil marriage ceremonies.

The French Government today established a system of Vichy-appointed "local councils" to rule France's Western Hemisphere possessions, replacing the elective general councils which were dissolved in October, 1940.

Possessions Under Councils

Affected will be Martinique, Guadelupe, and French Guiana, as well as Réunion Island in the Indian Ocean.

The local councils will discuss and act on only "questions listed on the agenda drawn up by the chairman and approved by the Governor," the Government order stated. It said that they "may not express wishes of political character."

The Secretary of State will name the members of the councils.

Chief of State Pétain appealed last night to the people of Madagascar to recognize loyalty to France as their "sole law" after the British complete the occupation of the island.

In a message through Governor General Armand Annet, Marshal Pétain praised the French and native population for having set "a new and magnificent example for the French Empire."

He said they "fought day after day, upheld not by hope of victory, but by the austere sentiment that their sacrifice was needed by the fatherland."

Vichy Bonus

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 29—The BBC stated that Chief of Government Pierre Laval has promised skilled workers in the factories in Unoccupied France a bonus of one half the wages they now earn, in addition to those they will earn whilst in Germany, if they will go to Germany to work.

This bonus is to be paid out of a compensation fund which, presumably, is to be formed by more taxation on the subjects of the Vichy Government. M. Laval promised to pay this bonus to the wives of the French workers or to any person nominated to receive it, the BBC said.

M. Laval announced in Vichy Sept. 25 that Germany wants 130,000 skilled workers in exchange for 30,000 French prisoners of war, the BBC reported.

When M. Laval first spoke of the so-called exchange scheme he announced that one French prisoner of war would be returned for every three skilled workmen sent to Germany, the radiocast continued. The proportion, according to M. Laval's latest statement, has been put up to more than four to one, BBC added.

War Reporter Lost 47 Days

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Sept. 29 (AP)—For 47 days after he bailed out of a falling Army bomber Associated Press correspondent Vern Haugland wandered blindly and at times deliriously through the jungle-covered mountains of New Guinea.

Missionaries found the reporter lying unconscious in a native village on Sept. 19.

Mr. Haugland kept a diary from Aug. 8, the day after he parachuted from the Army plane with Lieut. James A. Michael, co-pilot, until Sept. 9. His entries told of seemingly hopeless wanderings without food through some of the wildest country in the world. The route of the reporter's wanderings could not be plotted for at no time was he aware of his whereabouts.

Mr. Haugland bailed out of the plane just ahead of Lieutenant Michael and met the co-pilot on the second day of his wandering. The two became separated on Aug. 16, however, and Lieutenant Michael is still listed as missing.

The correspondent declared in his penciled diary that he lost hope of rescue after he had been roaming for about a week in the jungles. It rained almost every day, he had nothing to eat except a few reeds and grass and at night he was able to find little or no shelter.

On Sept. 9 after climbing to the top of a high mountain Mr. Haugland saw a broad valley in the distance and struck out for it, hoping to find human habitation. At this point the diary ends. The correspondent has no knowledge of what happened after that.

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CORRESPONDENT
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Hotel Empire

The Voice of China: Mass Singing Builds Morale

China Film from Paul Guillumette, Inc.

New Measures for an Historic People

War songs, and mass singing, have helped the people of China to resist the Japanese invaders—cheering soldiers at the front and setting the pace for workers in factories and farmers in the fields. Choral songs are new to the Chinese; Old China's songs being individual wails. The new war songs have a modern tempo and feeling of courage which the people like. Top: A large group is being taught one of the marching songs by a small chorus already trained to sing together. On the wall are large posters which give the words and music in simplified form. Bottom: The popular war song called "Chi-lai," or "March of the Volunteers," is being taught by the Second man from the right. It tells the people to "arise, ye who refuse to be bondslaves," and "to march to victory." The poster gives the words of the song and the notes, identified by the number of the note in the scale.

War-Protected Swedish Ships Carry Vital Supplies to Greece

By Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—A thin line of neutral Swedish ships with their safety guaranteed by both the United Nations and the Axis powers is moving fairly steadily across the Atlantic with food and supplies to help relieve the dire conditions of war-torn Greece.

It is known that some, perhaps all, of the relief ships have gotten through safely to Piraeus.

The United Nations governments, with the participation of the Greek War Relief Association in the United States and in co-operation with the International Red Cross, are continuing to send as large quantities of food and supplies as they can accumulate to this tiny classical kingdom.

Other friendly nations, too, are speeding aid. Last January a shipment of 8,000 tons of wheat moved from England to Greece just at a time when authoritative sources in Switzerland announced that 1,000,000 children in Greece were facing starvation. The International Red Cross aided by moving 9,000 children from Greece to Turkey and Switzerland, where food supplies were available.

In March of this year, Sweden joined the United States, Turkey, Great Britain, Switzerland and other nations in lifting part of its export ban in order to rush additional supplies to Greece. In addition to the grain and medical supplies which the other aiding nations are sending, Sweden also has been sending some salt fish and sugar.

The Swedish relief ships are being used by most of the countries and, in order to take every measure to escape attacks by submarines, they widely publicize where, when and how those relief ships are traveling.

Last March the Greek War Relief Association chartered the Swedish Motorship Sicilia, and it sailed from New York to Greece with all lights on and spotlights shining on the Swedish flag from sunset to dawn. Three weeks later the ship arrived safely in Piraeus with 2,150 tons of flour, 10 tons of medicine and a large quantity of concentrated vitamins—all of which were distributed to Greek civilians under the direction of the International Red Cross.

Besides helping the thousands of Greeks who were forced to take refuge in Turkey to escape starvation, the Turkish relief associations also have been sending considerable food supplies to the famished natives of the islands of Chios, Mytilene, Samos and Nicaria. Since last October the Greek War Relief Association and its Turkish friends have been shipping 2,000 tons of food monthly into Greece.

British Columbia's Peace River District Oil Venture Dropped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Sept. 29—The British Columbia Government's adventure in "wildcatting" for oil in the Peace River district has come to an end. The Commotion Creek well, reported off structure, has been officially abandoned after expenditure of about $600,000.

Drilling for oil in the Peace River country was originally undertaken by the Government when the then Premier, T. D. Pattullo, was launching his offensive against the oil companies that led to provincial price control under the newly appointed Public Utilities Commission.

In an optimistic moment Mr. Pattullo said that British Columbia would soon be in the oil business itself, selling oil from the Peace River to the established companies, and possibly building a pipeline to the coast.

The present coalition government headed by Premier John Hart, however, was always rather lukewarm over the Commotion Creek venture and at the last session appropriated an additional sum for drilling only because G. S. Hums said that the next 1,000 feet would probably be a conclusive test of the well's possibilities.

Britons Join Clubs to Get Newspapers

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 29 (AP)—In England, certain newspapers are so scarce that they can be obtained only by joining a club or resorting to a similar strategem, a British newspaper expert said today at the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association Convention.

Graham Hutton, Director of the Chicago Office of the British Press Service, a Government information agency, said that due to the newsprint shortage, publishers had to decide whether to cut their papers to four pages or cut their subscription list.

"This," he said, "had amusing and paradoxical results, for instance:

"Though there are no 'sale or return copies' any more, the popular four-page, two-cent papers with unaltered or increased circulations can be subscribed to, and even bought fairly easily, but The Times and the Daily Telegraph, which are larger in size yet circulate to only two thirds of their normal readers at a 50 per cent increase in price, have acquired a kind of scarcity value and good will.

"You can only get The Times or Telegraph today by joining a club. Copies of the larger and more expensive papers, though they are only one fifth their normal size, are read by five, ten and even twenty pair of eyes.

"Thus in wartime publications in Britain, the larger circulations no longer indicate the biggest paper or the greatest public good-will value.

"The fact that publishers of The Times and The Telegraph and one or two other better-class papers deliberately chose to print only two-thirds their peacetime printing 'run' but thereby secured extra space for news coverage and comment and advertising has boosted their good will with the public and has raised the potential demand for these papers much more than the rising circulations of the run-altered popular papers of four pages."

As to advertising, Mr. Hutton said:

"Often the normal advertisers of foods, candy, cosmetics, gas, rubber, beverages, automobiles, etc., will maintain their 'good-will' advertising by paying for and presenting to the Government a space in which War Bonds or some other Government-sponsored 'drive' can be presented with the commercial sponsor's name in a small credit line at the foot."

He said that the smallness of the papers "increases the competitive pressure for advertising space.

"It may make the newspaper's Advertising Manager tear his hair trying to work out a system of 'priorities' for his impatient queue of potential customers, but by the same token, it makes the publisher or editor ride 'high, wide and handsome.'"

Czech Orthodox Church Dissolved

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 29—The German Radio has announced that the Czech Orthodox Church has been dissolved by order of the so-called protector, the BBC reported.

Any further activity by the church has been forbidden, and its property has been confiscated, said the radiocast.

BBC recalled that five members of the Czech Orthodox community were recently sentenced to execution by a special tribunal in Prague after being accused of "being involved in the killing of (Reinhard) Heydrich."

'Greater Brussels' New German Area

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 29—The BBC quoted the Belgian Radio as stating that the Germans have outlined a new area which is to be known as Greater Brussels.

A burgomaster is to be appointed for the whole area and the existing oldermen of Brussels and the burgomasters of the areas incorporated are being dismissed, the radiocast said.

Seeds of Future Strife Sown at Axis Meeting

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

More hard fighting lies ahead, Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop told the German people in his speech celebrating the second anniversary of the Tripartite Pact on Sept. 27.

This writer listened to the anniversary speech on the short-wave radio. There was a slight hint of apprehension in Herr von Ribbentrop's voice as he referred to the "strong position" which Germany, Italy, and Japan—the three original signatories of the pact—had secured for themselves by their cooperation, a position which, according to his words, "is difficult to be attacked." The use of the word "difficult" contrasted sharply with Nazi boasts up until a few months ago when any threat against Germany's military predominance was sarcastically laughed away.

Speaking about the nature of the Tripartite Pact, Herr von Ribbentrop asserted that it had been concluded primarily in order to prevent the European war from becoming a world war. Since this endeavor of the Axis partners was thwarted by the United States and Great Britain, he said, the pact now will serve as the foundation of the new world order as a guarantor of a happy future for the Axis nations.

[According to the Associated Press, Herr von Ribbentrop declared glibly that Russia has lost to date, 14,000,000 soldiers, killed, wounded, or captured. By most prewar estimates this would mean that the entire Russian Army had been wiped out. Wendell Willkie in Moscow the other day put Russian losses at 5,000,000.]

Other Signatories

The Nazi Foreign Minister's declaration was followed by speeches by the Prime and Foreign Ministers of the remaining seven signatories—Italy, Japan, Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Croatia.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, speaking for Italy, emphasized that by means of the pact an inseparable alliance had been formed. He asserted that the agreement was not the outcome of diplomatic consideration but of the awareness that the history and fate of Germany, Italy, and Japan are essentially identical.

Japan's newly appointed Foreign Minister Nasaguki Tani availed himself of the opportunity to annoy the Russians by asserting that the United States and Great Britain are not willing to make any sacrifices but expect they Ally to carry the brunt of the burden. He, too, stressed the "preventive" character of the Tripartite Pact and, inveighing against the "shameless Anglo-American insolence," stated that the goal of the Axis was the "liberation of mankind."

Hungary's Prime Minister, Nicholas Kallay, danced somewhat out of the line by following up his praise of the pact with the remark that the injustice done to Hungary in 1918 had been made good partially by the practical results of the alliance. He, thereby, unmistakably announced his determination not to renounce Hungary's claim on that part of Transylvania still under Rumanian rule. Besides, he stated that his country already "has made all sacrifices" for the formation of a new and more equitably arranged Europe. This phrasing can well be interpreted as meaning that the Axis should not demand further contributions from Hungary, except in exchange for new concessions.

Antonescu Speaks

Rumanian Prime Minister Ion Antonescu refrained from broaching the Transylvanian conflict. He paid tribute to the "eminent Foreign Minister Ribbentrop" and the "genius" of Adolf Hitler, who had foreseen the coming struggle against Bolshevism. Most significant was his remark about the equlity of the Germanic and Latin races. "World balance of the races" appeared to him as one of the main problems of the twentieth century.

Slovakian Prime Minister Béla Tuka called the Tripartite Pact the "Maxima Carta of national honor and faithfulness," while his Bulgarian colleague, Bogdan Philoff, took the more realistic view that the purpose of the pact is to organize a new order which will assure the well-being of the signatory powers.

The last to raise his voice was the Croatian Prime Minister. He described the document as the international symbol of the national revolution of the young peoples and as the most efficient weapon in the fight against the Jewish-plutocratic world.

Throughout the speeches there were remarkably few references to Russia and Bolshevism. Nearly all the blame for the war was placed on Amercia and Great Britain. Apparently, it was to be brought home to the people in the eight pact countries that, if it were not for the United States and Great Britain, the war would have been over a long time ago.

Peace Feeler Likely

It is too early to say whether the comparatively mild treatment of Russia was meant as a prelude to a peace offensive. This explanation would seem to have received some support from Foreign Minister Tani's recent statement that Japan plans no changes in its policy toward Russia.

Apart from this indication of the possible trend of Axis policy, the speeches were made up entirely from worn-out propaganda material: Germany, Italy, and Japan as the great peace lovers, the war as a clash between the young and the fossilized nations and between the have's and the have-not's, and the lofty goal of Adolf Hitler, as quoted by Count Ciano, to build a new world on the basis of justice.

"Some justice," as Winston Churchill would say. Yet it is worth noting that whenever the speakers referred to objectives of their own national policy to be attained within the frame of the Tripartite Pact, the seeds of future conflicts began to become visible. Not only conflicting territorial aspirations, but also a Japanese-sponsored liberation of mankind, a Nazi-sponsored justice, and a world balance of races seem hardly compatible.

'Flabbiness' Charge Hits Generous Nazis

Recorded by CBS

Moscow, Sept. 29

The Soviet Radio today quoted an article of the German paper Völkisher Beobachter, radiocast over the German home service, as rebuking the German people for giving part of their bread rations to starving foreign workers, and accusing them of "flabbiness, which is a crime against German blood."

Willkie Pictures Stalin as Logical, Alert, Practical

The following impressions of Premier Joseph Stalin were written by Wendell L. Willkie, President Roosevelt's personal representative, shortly before Mr. Willkie concluded his visit to Russia and left for China.

By Wendell L. Willkie

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (AP)—Mr. Stalin and I had been in lively conversation for some two hours. Among the subjects which we discussed was Russian industrial production. I was telling him of my visit to Russian factories and some comparisons I had made with American industrial organization and production.

His interest was alert, his understanding comprehensive.

As a pleasantry I said, "Mr. Stalin, you know I have been in business and at the bar all my mature life. I am rather glad your lot was not cast in America. You would have made tough competition."

He laughed. He was obviously pleased. Men are frequently revealed through their prides. He clearly has the logical, and practical mind of a business executive or lawyer. This, of course, is only one of the facets of his character.

He becomes almost emotional when talking of the aspirations of the Russian people. You may agree with him or disagree with him, condemn or praise the Russian social system but don't discount his abilities or his purposes, for no man can leave Stalin's presence these days without admiration for his devotion to the cause of saving his people from the barbarous thrusts of Hitler's merciless hordes.

He knows the Russian people and he is resolved that their homeland shall be saved from any foreign intruder.

He sees after victory a world where his nation may have peace and opportunity for industrial development and his people a rising standard of living under an economic and social system of their leaders' choice.

Britain Places Ban On Central Heating Until After Oct. 31

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 29—The British Ministry of Fuel has announced that central heating may not be used until after Oct. 31, unless of course, a cold snap sets in, causing a short notice change in the plan.

The Ministry made clear that the ban will not apply to hospitals or industrial premises or houses with less than 10 furnished rooms. Hotels, blocks of flats and large houses will be the most extensively affected.

Since some parts of Great Britain are much colder than others, the starting up of central heating may be decided upon by meteorological experts.

Britons are also asked not to light any fires before the first of November.

Penknife Comes Back As Pencil Sharpener

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (ONA)—Pencil-sharpeners are out for the duration in British Government offices because they use up too much wood, the Department of Commerce reported today. The penknife removes less wood.

A further step in the Government's conservation campaign is control of the manufacture of pencils, which henceforth will be without gold lettering, erasers or even paint. The number of types will be reduced.

Giving requires good sense
—Ovid
GEORG JENSEN INC.
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NEW YORK

Union Victory in Libel Suit Sets U. S. Court Precedent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—For the first time in recorded American labor history, a trade union was adjudged able to sue in a libel action and collected $15,000 in damages when Westchester Newspapers, Inc., handed its check for that amount over to Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an American Federation of Labor Affiliate, on Sept. 25.

An explanatory article revealing that the published libel against the union was unfounded, was printed in the Mount Vernon (N. Y.) Daily Argus yesterday, the article adding that the libel had been carried by the newspaper in good faith as part of a syndicate feature service subscribed to for a number of years.

Settlement between the union and the publishers was reached out of court, following a Court of Appeals decision handed down in the trade union's suit last November in which it was held that a union was to be considered a legal entity for the purpose of bringing a libel action. In the past, some courts had ruled that labor unions could not bring libel, on the theory that since they were unincorporated bodies, they were not possessed of reputations which the courts were called upon to protect.

Syndicated Article

Local 3 of the Electrical Workers' Union brought the action because of a syndicated column of Washington comment published in the summer of 1939 in which the columnist had alleged that union officials were "feathering their nests" from initiation fees and dues payments from out-of-town workers seeking employment during the New York World's Fair. The article purported to recount the experience of a young North Carolina worker who was supposed to have paid stiff union fees, the columnist asserting that the money "probably never appeared on the union's books."

Upon publication of the column, the union instigated action against the Westchester Newspapers, Inc., James McMullin, the writer, and the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, which sold the column to the Daily Argus as a syndicated feature.

Defendants moved in the New York Supreme Court to dismiss the union's action on the ground that libel was a personal action and a trade union could not sue. Justice Isidor Wasservogel ruled against the defendants, and the case was carried through the Appellate Division and up to the Court of Appeals, New York State's highest tribunal, where the union's suit was sustained.

Unions Also May Be Liable

A spokesman for local 3 said it was possible, now that a trade union had been adjudged able to sue for libel, that unions might be adjudged liable for libel, but he expressed the view that any libel suit against a labor union would have to be fought through the courts just as the present action had been fought.

Monday's issue of the Daily Argus contained a statement reading in part as follows:

"It is now only fair to state that since the institution of the foregoing suits by the union and its officials, the newspaper caused an investigation to be made which failed to substantiate the charge involving the young man from North Carolina."

The case against Mr. McMullin and the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, who were not parties to the settlement, is still pending in the courts.

Technical Development of War Goods Placed in Hands of Nation's Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Establishment of an Office of Technical Development, which will aid in the development, testing, and production of new products or processes helpful to the war effort, has been begun by the War Production Board.

A nine-man committee of engineers and natural scientists headed by Webster N. Jones, Director of the College of Engineering of the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, has been appointed to work out the manner for establishing this office and to define its scope, functions, and methods.

Decision to organize such an office was made earlier, following a report by a previous committee recommending that the WPB set up a strong organization to make sure that the nation's technical ability and resources were utilized to the full for war production.

This Office is visualized as the civilian counterpart of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, headed by Dr. Vannevar Bush, which studies and expedites the production of military items.

It is planned that the Office of Technical Development will have access to sufficient funds so it can finance the development of projects which it believes will aid the country's war effort.

Thus, for example, if a man believes he has a better way of manufacturing synthetic rubber, he could take the idea to the Office of Technical Development. If the Office found the idea practical and valuable, it could help put the new rubber into production, perhaps even building a plant for this purpose.

In addition to Dr. Jones, other members of the Committee are: Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, Director of Research, New England Industrial Research Foundation, Boston; Dr. Oliver E. Buckley, President, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York; Col. Clarence E. Davis, Ordance Department, U. S. Army, Washington; Dr. Ray P. Dinsmore, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Admiral J. A. Furer, U. S. Navy, Washington; Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; H. W. Graham, Director of Mettallurgy and Research, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh; S. D. Kirkpatrick, editor of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, New York.

Widow Offers Navy Insurance for Boat

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—A woman whose husband was killed in the sinking of a small naval vessel in June has offered the Navy the proceeds of his $2,000 life insurance to build a new patrol boat.

The Navy Deparmtent announced that Secretary Frank Knox, acknowledging the offer, had written to Mrs. Melia Lillian Cole, Great Falls, Mont., that the Navy was forbidden to accept any donations.

He suggested that investment of the money in war bonds "would make the money available to the armed services without depriving you of the benefits which your husband intended for you in taking out the insurance."

Mrs. Cole's husband, Wilson Burnette Cole, Fireman, Third Class, was one of four men lost when an enemy submarine shelled and sauk the P-389 a small fishing craft which had been taken over by the Navy and armed for anti-submarine patrol duty off the Atlantic Coast.

No Draft Deferment Of Federal Workers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission ruled that no occupational draft deferment of Federal employees would be permitted after Oct. 6 unless the employee is "serving in a key position in essential war work" or there are "equally compelling reasons" to keep him in civilian government service.

Mr. McNutt also directed that the release of Federal employees who wish to volunteer for military service or to accept a commission be denied if they are key workers for whom draft deferment would be asked.

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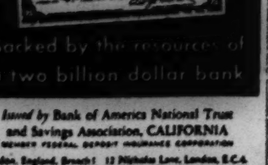

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Winter Vacations a Transport Problem

LeSesne

Daytona Beach Has Same Allurement

Beauty and business are thoroughly mixed at Daytona Beach, one of Florida's noted winter resorts. This shows the City's principal business thoroughfares with commercial buildings on the left and a tropical riverfront park on the right.

There Is Plenty of Room for Guests in Florida

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tourabouts

If you are on the fence as to that Florida vacation this coming winter because someone told you the Army and Navy had all the hotels and apartment houses, you can climb right down and begin packing those bags. First, however, make your transportation reservations.

The whole Florida picture this winter, as a matter of fact, depends entirely upon transportation facilities. Right now—though this may change by the time this is in print—the railroads expect to maintain about the same service to Florida as they did last winter. There won't be any extra trains. In fact, some of the trains will, on certain days, carry fewer cars. It all depends upon the needs of the military.

Hotel Group Makes Report

On the other hand, the military is not expected to crowd visitors out of Florida's leading resorts. It is true, they are in Miami, Miami Beach, and St. Petersburg in large numbers. But they occupy only a small percentage of the accommodations available. Certainly, say Florida resort owners, these are not going to be closed to visitors.

Each day the mail brings favorable reports from Florida's principal resorts. Speaking for the entire State, the State Hotel Commission at Tallahassee has this to say:

"Inquiries coming to State Hotel Commission headquarters in Tallahassee, from so many sections of the country, indicate that there is a widespread rumor afloat to the effect that because the armed forces of the country have taken over so many hotels in the Miami and St. Petersburg areas, Florida does not want tourists or other visitors and is discouraging them from coming."

The Commission declared that this is the "farthest from the truth." They admit, however, that the Army has taken over approximately 200 hotels and apartment houses in the Miami area. But this is small when it is considered that there are still 300 hotels and more than 1,000 apartment houses in that section of the State alone, to say nothing of thousands of rooms in private homes which accommodate paying guests.

Florida has 1,500 hotels totaling close to 90,000 rooms. There are 7,000 apartment houses with 165,000 rooms. In addition there are more than 12,000 rooming houses with nearly 100,000 rooms, to say nothing of additional thousands of rooms available to the visitor in private homes. Add these rooms up and you have nearly 350,000 rooms available to winter visitors.

St. Petersburg, leading West Coast resort, already has begun its winter advertising campaign. "Wanted," the advertisement reads, "60,000 visitors."

Tampa, another popular West Coast resort, lists accommodations for 123,000 winter residents and "those seeking a few weeks of rest and relaxation."

What War Doesn't Do

The Chamber of Commerce in Hollywood, Fla., has issued a new folder which is being mailed to former Florida visitors. No effort is made to present a picture of gaiety. That America is at war is recognized. Here's what Hollywood says about the war:

"War doesn't put out the sunshine.

"It doesn't roll up the beaches.

"It doesn't blackout the moon.

"It doesn't take in the stars.

"It doesn't chill our temperature.

"It doesn't destroy our natural beauty.

"It doesn't get us down.

"We are helping to win the war."

The fashionable Palm Beaches are going right ahead with plans for a successful winter season. All of the hotels plan to open in December.

The Florida picture at the present writing is quite clear. Florida wants visitors, They have the accommodations. Transportation facilities undoubtedly will be crowded but unless drastic changes are made travelers will be able to get to their favorite Florida resort. Official advice is to leave as soon as possible; travel in the middle of the week; and make reservations early.

Prepare Bulbs Now for Winter Forcing

For a succession of gay bloom from Christmas to Easter, pot up some bulbs for later forcing. It is possible to have interesting variety from this source, for many types of bulbs lend themselves to such a method of culture.

Let's start with one of the easiest—and showiest—the tulip. Choose the early flowering type—single and double varieties—for best results. They do better when a bit crowded, so you can put six bulbs in a seven-inch pot. If desired, the bulbs may be planted in prepared fiber, using fancy bowls of pottery, copper and brass. As to varieties, I have found the following to be satisfactory over a long period of growing bulbs in the house: Pelican, pure white; Pink Beauty, a lively pink; Keizerskroon, yellow-edged scarlet; Fred Moore, orange; Rising Sun, golden yellow. Doubles: Murillo, white, flushed delicate pink; Electra, deep carmine; Mr. van der Hoeff, clear golden yellow. Several of the single, and practically all of the double varieties (which resemble small peonies), are delightfully fragrant. Incidentally, the doubles last longer in bloom.

Hyacinths Easy to Grow

Also easy to grow and always popular are hyacinths. If you want some of these in bloom for Christmas—for gifts or decoration—pot up several pans of the miniatures (Dutch Roman) about October first. Their spikes of fragile bells are deliciously sweet. However, bear in mind, unlike the hardy hyacinths, they must not be allowed to freeze. All of these varieties are versatile, growing equally well in water, fiber or soil. In addition to the miniatures, I can recommend: L'Innocence, pure white; Lady Derby, a fine pink; Schotel, light blue; City of Haarlem, yellow. These are all single varieties. I do not recommend the doubles for forcing. With the exception of the miniatures, hyacinth bulbs are large; and a seven-inch pan will not take more than four, possibly five, bulbs.

When it comes to narcissi, all of the types and most of the varieties may be forced easily. Like hyacinths, they will grow in water, soil or fiber. Let's begin with that grand old sort, Von Sion, the double yellow daffodil of grandmother's garden. It will never fail you. Every bulb planted will give full measure of bloom—sometimes more. Golden Spur is an excellent forcer, too, as well as Empress, a yellow and white variety, and Mme. de Graaf, all white. The poetaz type (cluster-flowered) are recommended for growing in water and pebbles. Some of these are the so-called Chinese Sacred Lily, paper white narcissus and Grand Soleil d'Or. They should be started every three weeks for succession of bloom.

The crocus may be forced successfully if care is taken that the bulbs are kept cool from start to finish. Never place in a high temperature. These usually bloom within 10 weeks from potting. Try Kathleen Parlow, glistening white; Maximilian, porcelain blue and Large Yellow.

Methods of Planting

Now for methods of planting and treatment afterward. If you use soil, place bits of stone or broken flower pots in the bottom of the pan and fill to within a half-inch of the top with the following mixture: To one part of good garden loam add one part of peat moss and enough sand to make a somewhat gritty texture. Incorporate thoroughly with this mixture fine bone meal at the rate of two pounds to one bushel of soil. After mixing well, water gradually until thoroughly moistened but not muddy. Plant the bulbs—tulips should just show their tips above the surface, while others should be completely covered—then put in a cool, dark place to develop root growth. Use a cold frame if you have it; if not, dig a trench. Cover the pots with a layer of peat moss, then with coal ashes to a depth of 12 inches. Or they may be placed in a cellar if it is cool and dark. If in the cellar, be sure to water thoroughly whenever the surface seems dry. If once allowed to dry out, the bulbs are done for as far as bloom is concerned.

How long to leave them? When the larger bulbs show a top growth of about two inches, they are ready for the forcing process. In general, Roman hyacinths and crocuses may be safely brought in at the end of six weeks (the former must be kept in the cellar); the large bulbs will require from 12 to 14 weeks. Bring in at intervals for a succession of bloom. When you bring them in, it is extremely important that you do not place them in a warm room, but keep in a cool, semi-dark place until they have grown accustomed to the change. Water sparingly at first, increasing the amount gradually. Continue this treatment until buds have formed, then bring into a warm, sunny room. The blossoms will last longer if kept out of direct sun.

Prepared fiber is ready for us as purchased from the seed house. Moisten thoroughly so that it will crumble readily and plant bulbs as directed above, setting in the fiber so that the tips come below the rim of the container. Cover with more fiber, pressing down firmly. It is well to place a few pieces of broken charcoal in the bottom of bowls which have no outlet in order to facilitate drainage. Be sure not to over-water bulbs so planted. It is a good plan, each time, to tip the bowl, letting any excess run off. From here on treatment is the same as for bulbs planted in soil. When planting in water and pebbles, set away in a cool, dark closet until a mass of roots have developed — usually about three weeks.

Ethel M. Eaton

A Tuesday Feature

Veterans' Relief On Sounder Basis

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, expressed confidence today "that many of the errors of 25 years ago in administration of relief for our veterans will not be repeated in the present war."

"The parents or wives of our American boys have the right to feel confident that their loved ones will receive the best service that a grateful Government can supply them," General Hines said in an address prepared for delivery to the 56th annual convention of the National Fraternal Congress.

The Veterans' Administration, he said, has had 12 years' experience as an operating agency and is in a far better situation to assume the added relief of World War II cases than in 1917 when personnel was inexperienced and laws untried.

In 1917, General Hines related, authority and responsibility for veterans' care was divided among three organizations as far as World War benefits were concerned, and in addition beneficiaries of the Spanish American War and other wars were cared for in other agencies.

Now, all agencies which once administered veterans' relief have been unified by Congressional authority under the Veterans' Administration.

President to Open War Chest Drives

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 29

President Roosevelt will open the nation's war chest and community chest campaigns in a four-network radiocast Oct. 5 from 10:30 to 11 p. m., the National Broadcasting Company announced.

The speech will be heard over the combined networks of National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Blue Network Company and the Mutual Broadcasting System.

U. S. and Canada Allied Food Fount

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—The United States and Canada have become the leading world food supply centers for the United Nations and all lands outside of territories occupied by the Axis, according to a survey of the world food situation during the war and postwar prospects of its supply and distribution made public by the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., Sept. 26. Australia and New Zealand have attained a similar position as partial food-supply centers for fighting forces operating from Australia and in British India and the Middle East, the Institute report says.

"Burden of furnishing staple foods from these territories has been greatly increased by the urgent need for important food deliveries to the Russians, who have lost their richest food-producing sections and must have large quantities of foods from the outside if Russian armies and civilian populations are to be protected from near famine," the report stresses.

"The position of the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand as world food-supply centers explains why people in those countries must be rationed while producing great quantities of foods. This strain on food supplies is likely to be increased by a shortage of manpower. Maximum industrial production is so essential in this war that the strain on manpower for producing fighting equipment, ships, and food is becoming far greater than in the other war.

"Partial relief will come when the world shipping situation is better organized and managed. This is one of the numerous places where the United Nations are having difficulty in setting up effective, central controls."

Strenuous Efforts

The report emphasized that all the nations are making strenuous efforts to obtain larger supplies of staple foods and temporarily getting away from normal supplies of luxury foods. Practically all world food movements are being tightly managed by governments and financed and handled by efficient agencies, it says, adding that the Lend-Lease plan was the central barter arrangement among the United Nations, with the United States furnishing most of the supplies and capital.

"War is being fought on so many fronts at such long distances from supply centers and Axis submarines have so largely closed the short route through the Mediterranean and so menaced food deliveries to Great Britain that there is a serious shortage of shipping for food supplies, including food exchanges among United Nations or neutral countries," the report finds.

"This congestion removes the incentive to produce more foods for export and is seriously turning every territory toward producing a wider variety of foods for needs of its own people. Surplus stocks of wheat, sugar, cocoa, and coffee are being stored. Great quantities of nuts for vegetable oils and of highly perishable foods, like bananas, are being wasted."

Great Britain is going the limit in efforts to increase its own food production, the report stresses. Germany is doing likewise, it adds, "with assistance of much imported labor working practically like slaves and drawing all possible foods from its Axis allies and from countries in Europe that it has overrun—a process that kept the food situation in Germany fairly favorable until the current year while livestock was being killed off and fairly large food supplies could be drawn from territories that Germans are occupying."

Food Trouble in Germany

"In recent months, Germany has been running into serious food troubles because of less food production and from inefficient labor, shortage of fertilizer, and partial breakdown of land transportation," the report says, so "the Germans are drawing some food from Africa through co-operation of the Vichy Government and some foods through Turkey, but in much smaller quantities than they were able to bootleg through in the other war."

The survey finds that Japan has plenty of rice through overrunning Malaya, "but the strain on its shipping is so great that civilian food supplies in Japan have not been improved."

After the war, the first demand of the peoples in all countries will be for foods to relieve physical distress and undernourishment, the report holds.

"The United Nations are definitely preparing for immense food deliveries to the Continent of Europe, and probably fairly large deliveries to eastern part of Asia, during the first two or three years after the war," it continues.

"Lend-lease plan will manage and finance these food movements, including deliveries of large food stocks which probably will be owned by military establishments at the end of the war."

Detailed Analysis

The report analyzes in detail food conditions in Great Britain, Russia, British India, Australia and New Zealand, Latin-America, the Caribbean Islands, Egypt, the Middle East, Germany, Italy, Japan and Japanese-occupied lands.

In Great Britain, the report finds that tight rationing of foods and the increase of land under cultivation during the war, combined with unusually favorable harvests in 1942, were providing the British people with the best food supply available in Europe—"far less than the people would like to buy, but such a reduction in heavy foods that the average health in Great Britain is reported better than before the war."

Great Britain in 1942 has produced nearly two thirds of its food supply, but the remaining third—the wheat, meats, fats, dried fruits, dairy products, and eggs which must be had without fail to protect armies, industrial workers, and civilian populations — must be brought from overseas. Meanwhile, the British will be in a relatively comfortable food position until they get into the winter, when they will face six months in which they will need maximum food deliveries from the United States and Canada, with some food supplies from Australia, Argentina, and Africa.

The rich lands of the Ukraine and near the Volga—overrun by the Germans—are so important to the food supplies of the Russian people that the need for the United Nations to get large quantities of essential foods to Russia during the coming winter and spring is urgent. Meanwhile, evacuees have been employed in bringing 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 additional acres under cultivation in Siberia and other territories east of the present war zone in the face of a shortage of farm machinery and horses.

Organized Farmers

Millions of tons of grain, sugar and other reserves stored in Germany at the beginning of the war disappeared slowly until the spring of 1941, the report says, and heavy food shipments were drawn from conquered territories. Representatives of the German Government quickly followed the armies and started organizing farmers for larger production of crops that could be moved to Germany and rationed people in the occupied territories.

"Production was not maintained during 1941 and 1942 because farmers could not be forced into maximum efforts," it continues. "Fertilizer was short, weather conditions were not favorable and large quantities of foods disappeared into 'black markets.'

"Rationed food supplies in Germany for civilian populations commenced to shrink perceptibly in the autumn of 1941 and have grown less in the last 12 months. The severe winter of 1941-42 wiped out about 8,000,000 acres of crops which had to be replanted. Even potatoes were rationed last winter. Farmers are now forced to account for every pound they raise.

"Feeding about 3,000,000 forced workers in Germany and about 2,000,000 prisoners of war has added to this strain. The German Army and the officials still are adequately fed — industrial workers reasonably so.

Rations Unappetizing

"The remainder of the population is allowed rations sufficient to prevent hunger, but most of these rations are unappetizing and supplies of foods in shops are so inadequate that most housewives are unable to get their full rations. There is a real threat to the vitality of civilian populations and morale in Germany."

Italy has been forced to deliver to Germany large quantities of olive oil and fresh vegetables and fruits, the report says. The Italian wheat harvest in 1941 was sadly deficient, leaving the people with low rations of various pastes and bread and a supply of meats and fats less than in Germany.

The Japanese home populations are literally living on rice, supplemented by much smaller quantities of fish and beans than before the war, the report says. Most Japanese peasants and industrial workers have long had their food supplies held close to the subsistence level. Rice, as a Government monopoly and the staple food on which the people must depend, is being provided in larger quantities by turning land from producing fruits, vegetables, sugar, and other crops to rice, not only in Japan, but in Occupied China, the Dutch East Indies, and the Philippines.

The report finds that the Japanese Army is in possession of abundant rice production in Thailand and Burma, "but the available ships are so fully concentrated on war demands that commerce between these conquered territories and trade within each land have largely broken down."

"People in northern Burma and in Malaya are suffering from a lack of rice," it continues. "The Philippine sugar industry is going to pieces. Japan has a surplus of rubber, tin, vegetable oils, coffee, tea, sugar, and spices, but all those industries are more or less damaged; will require months to get properly organized and will be of little value to Japan or the people in the occupied countries until restoration of world commerce will permit exchanging these products for foods and other goods."

Discussing the food situation in Occupied Europe, the report finds Holland and Denmark relatively best off, although their dairy cattle and hogs are dwindling from shipments to Germany and inadequate feed supplies.

In Norway, the situation is "seriously bad," because the fishing industry is so limited and German occupants have first choice of food supplies, which never have been sufficient without substantial imports, the report holds.

In Unoccupied France, the people have become a nation of thin men, the average loss of weight since the Armistice being 11 pounds a person. Cereal crops this year are relatively good, but Frenchmen who ate 66 pounds of bread or flour products annually before the war are getting little more than half of that now, are getting about 30 per cent of their intake of fats and have difficulty in obtaining any meat or poultry unless they are able to buy them on the large black market.

Greece, which normally imports 100,000 tons of wheat, is receiving only 15,000 tons from Canada, provided by the Red Cross, and a few imports from Turkey.

The American Institute of Food Distribution is a central information service on the food business funded by most of the large food packers, manufacturers, and large food chains.

Hershey Says Child May Have to Work

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 29

School children in the United States may have to work "four or five hours a day at farm work or something else useful," Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, told a conference on manpower and war labor problems at the Hotel Pennsylvania today.

General Hershey said that although the work of school children might cut into their school duties, the limiting of education would be measured by better results from farm and industrial production.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S. B.

Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., of San Jose, California, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Understanding of Man's Oneness With God," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Church Edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by George Channing, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

No one in these times will dispute the necessity for a definite and exalting influence that will elevate the character of nations and men.

Consequently it should be good news to all mankind that this needed influence is immediately available. It is exerted by the correct idea of God entertained in thought and made real to consciousness. We are indebted to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, for that practical truth.

In her sermon entitled "The People's Idea of God," Mrs. Eddy has not only pointed out the power for good which the correct idea of God exerts upon nations and individuals but she has also made plain that this idea "will lift man ultimately to the understanding that our ideals form our characters. . . ."

What our true ideals are, or should be, and how they operate to accomplish these grand results will be elucidated for us by our lecturer this evening. The Christian Science Mother Church, which has arranged for his coming, extends a warm welcome to us all.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Mental freedom, continuity of health and happiness are conditions that every human being instinctively desires but has seldom seemed to attain in any satisfactory measure. For centuries men have worked and struggled for freedom. They have sought in many directions for health and they have tried devious ways to find happiness, but the evidence before us today would indicate that no degree of success has attended humanity's search for these legitimate and altogether desirable states of being.

It must be apparent to anyone who thoughtfully considers the subject that, if the race had demonstrated the necessary intelligence and understanding, it would have long since attained its goal, and that what is needed is obviously more light—enlightenment. The progress of humanity seems to be slow, but it is inevitable; and it appears in direct proportion to its acquirement of greater spirituality. In other words, the progress of the race is really dependent on its increased spiritual understanding and its abandonment of false religious concepts. Therefore in coming before you tonight, with the message of Christian Science, it is encouraging and reassuring to recall the words of Isaiah: "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined." Today there are thousands of people who for years have stumbled and walked in mental darkness, and who, figuratively and literally, have lived in the shadow and dread of death, but who are now emerging into light through a rational and intelligent understanding of God, and of what being really means.

Mrs. Eddy a Seeker After God

It is clear that great discoveries and light along any line come to those most mentally prepared to receive them. An inventor receives the unfoldment of progressive mechanical ideas because his thought has been turned in the specific direction to receive them. So it is with spiritual revelation. That state of consciousness most devoid of materiality will be the one most naturally receptive to the spiritual impartations of God to man Mary Baker Eddy, the revered Discoverer of Christian Science, had from childhood been a seeker after God. Her thought inclined naturally towards the things of Spirit; in other words, she was a spiritually-minded woman. It is not surprising, therefore, that the great facts of God and divine Being, as set forth in the teachings of Christian Science, should have appeared to her. They appeared because she was spiritually ready to receive them, and in our own study they will appear to you and me in proportion to our readiness to take them in. The Revelator, describing this call of the Christ at the door of consciousness, wrote, "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me."

Prior to her discovery, Mrs. Eddy had for twenty years or more been endeavoring to trace all of what might be termed physical effects back to a mental cause. In 1866, however, culminating in her recovery from a severe injury and at a time when she was not expected to live, she perceived the great and irrefutable fact that God, or causation, is Mind—that divine Mind is the source of all existence or being; that God is self-existent Cause, and that, therefore, all real or actual being is in and of God, and that all true being or existence must be an expression or evidence of one infinite Mind or intelligence.

The revelation of the Science of Being did not appear at once in its entirety to Mrs. Eddy. It came more or less gradually, but she was continuously conscious that back of the unfolding ideas was divine power. It is important also to note that the appearing to her of these great spiritual facts was supported by reason and demonstration. That is, Mrs. Eddy perceived that her concept of God was intelligent, rational, and logical, and most important of all, that it was usable, practical, and could be demonstrated in the ordinary affairs of human life. In a certain sense, it may be said that everyone who takes up the study of Christian Science follows the same course. First, there is a perception of its truth; second, its reasonableness appears; and then inevitably we discover and demonstrate its practicality. A tree is known by its fruit, and the fruitage of Mrs. Eddy's great life of service to the race is witnessed in the grateful testimony of the thousands who have been healed and regenerated through the study and application of Christian Science.

As far as you and I are concerned, any so-called science remains a closed book if we do not understand it, and no science can be said to be really understood unless it is studied, applied, and in some measure demonstrated. The science of chemistry would remain entirely abstract if experiments were not made in the laboratory, and only those who go into the laboratory and actually demonstrate their knowledge of chemistry may be called practical chemists.

This leads me to say something to you regarding Christian Science which I hope may be helpful, and it is this: If you really expect to grow and unfold spiritually and to get out of this Science all the blessings that are there for you, you will have to be a student and not a mere reader of Science and Health, the textbook of Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy called it a textbook, and that means that its contents need to be pondered and quietly assimilated through reason and spiritual unfoldment. A real Christian Scientist assimilates and appropriates the inspired contents of the textbook, and then, like the chemist, he goes out into the laboratory of human experience, into his business, his home, and his social life, and there he applies it. Indeed, it can be said that Christian Science, or the understanding of being, is not primarily something about which you and I think, but that sooner or later we have got to actually approximate that understanding. We have got to live it and make it a part of our daily experience.

Divine Mind Is Ever Present

Many, no doubt, have come to this lecture with something in the nature of a problem. Possibly it is lack or poverty. Possibly it is sickness or sin, and the struggle to be free. If such be the case, what, my friends, do you think is the source of much of your trouble? In the light of Christian Science, we see that it is the belief that man is separated from God. No matter what condition or situation any one of you may be facing, the belief that you are separated from God is the root of the difficulty. Unwittingly, perhaps, we hold to the traditional concepts of Diety, and certainly if God is regarded as a personal, remote entity, we have no definite assurance of present protection or safety. Christian Science declares that God is Mind, but that does not mean a distant Mind. It does not mean that the ideas or thoughts of the one infinite Mind come to man from some remote or faraway place. You and I cannot conceive of infinite Mind other than as omnipresence. Omnipresent Mind necessarily means all-inclusive consciousness. Indeed, the fact that you are conscious, that you can think, that you express that divine power to reason and know, is the evidence that Mind is ever present. We even hear it expressed in the phrase, "He had presence of mind."

We see, then, that in Christian Science the infinity and omnipresence of God or Mind is not accepted as a theory, but absolute fact, a fact that may be intelligently and practically applied in meeting the difficulties and problems of human life. We apply the absolute fact of God's omnipresence to the relative or mistaken belief which says that He is absent or far away.

Then it may be asked: Where is the practical connection between divine Mind and man? Christian Science declares that, since divine Mind is the one intelligent cause, all true thought necessarily finds its origin there and only there—that all is infinite Mind and its infinite ideas or manifestation, and that man, declared in the first chapter of Genesis to be the image and likeness of God, must be the mental image or embodiment of Mind. Indeed, the Icelandic translation of Genesis puts it in just that way. "And God said, Let us make man after our mind and our likeness; and God shaped man after His mind; after God's mind shaped He him."

What enables you or me to say, I am, I exist? What enables us to know that fact? Mind. When thinking ceases, does not consciousness also cease? What is man without Mind or ideas? A nonentity or non-existence. As a man "thinketh . . . so is he," and Mrs. Eddy says on page 42 of Science and Health, "The belief that man has existence or mind separate from God is a dying error." Divine ideas do not leave Mind; that is, they are not separate or separated from the Mind in which they exist. They are forever one with Mind and partake of the character and substance of Mind. So we understand in Christian Science that man, being the compound idea of full representation of Mind, is forever one with Mind.

It was his understanding of God as the only Mind that enabled Christ Jesus to prove his sonship with God. He perceived that undeniable, absolute fact, the inseparability of God and man. Never at any time did he disassociate himself from his divine source. He constantly declared his unity with God, his unity with Life and Love. He said, "I and my Father are one." To him oneness with divine Being was not a theory. It was a fact to be lived and demonstrated. He recognized quite naturally that God was actually his Mind, and he acted on that spiritual fact. Referring to this, Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 136), Jesus "claimed no intelligence, action, nor life separate from God."

Naturally, if we live, move, and have our very being in God, as Paul declared, the oneness and eternal unity of God and man is established forever. This being the case, let us see how this divine oneness operates in human experience. Suppose, for instance, that the so-called law of heredity has put upon an individual the cruel belief that he is constitutionally weak, lacking in strength, vigor, and vitality; that he has no force or energy and is easily fatigued. What are strength, vigor, vitality, and power? Are they material? Did anyone ever see them? No; they are wholly qualities of divine Mind. And how much of strength and power is there? Is it not infinite and immeasurable? And where is all this power and strength? Does it reside in some place, and does man have to go somewhere to get it? Not at all! Man, God's image and likeness, is not separated from strength, energy, and power. They are inherent in his very being. He is himself the very manifestation and expression of infinite strength and power. Man is the very manifestation of God. Man is God's witness, the proof and evidence that God is.

Man Reflects Infinite Intelligence

Sometimes people seem to be afraid to declare their sonship with God. Are you afraid to claim your inseparability from your Father-Mother God? What did Paul mean when he said, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus"? If infinite Mind is not your Mind, upon what are you relying for your intelligence and thinking capacity? Right now it is our privilege to become spiritual thinkers. The study of Christian Science shows us that since Mind is infinite and man is the embodiment or expression of that Mind, there is no limit to our ability to think and know spiritually that we can now claim as ours infinite intelligence, infinite wisdom, infinite understanding. Is it presumptuous to claim that you and I reflect infinite intelligence? You may claim all there is and yet there will still be enough for the rest of us—all this, because Mind is one and infinite.

What is a birthright or a heritage? The dictionary defines it as the right, privilege, or possession that belongs to an heir. Suppose that someone were to tell you that by inheritance a fortune was awaiting you, and that all you needed to do was to claim it. Wouldn't you do so? Or would you sell your birthright, as did Esau, for a mess of pottage? Paul tells us, "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ;" and Christian Science awakens us to a realization of our true birthright. It reveals our immeasurable legacy. If we may compare God's supply of spiritual ideas to a bank, we see that we may every day, yes, every hour, make our rightful demand on infinite Love or Mind for the intelligence to carry on our business, for the capacity and capability to fill our positions in a better way, and to demonstrate progress. There is never a time when the bank of infinite Love will refuse payment. You can write out a check on that bank at any time, and it will never be protested. Moreover, the bank of infinite Love never closes its doors; it is open for the Father's business at all hours. Your check will never come back marked "not sufficient funds." There is always enough, for the resources of the bank of infinite Mind or Love are infinite, its capital and funds immeasurable.

What is a failure? What has happened to the thinking of a man who fails, and why has he failed? We recognize that the world is filled with men and women carrying within their hearts the consciousness or fear that they have not succeeded. Possibly they have started out well enough, but somewhere on the road they have run into difficulties. They have reached a point where they find themselves saying: "I can't. I don't know how. I am afraid. I am discouraged. I'm a failure."

True Nature of God Explained

Now what is operating here? The belief that man is separated from the source and origin of his intelligence. Through Christian Science we see how failure or lack of success may be scientifically and spiritually overcome. It does not tell a man or woman suffering with the belief or fear of failure, "Just say, 'I can, I can succeed, I am a success,' or something of that kind." That is not the process of Christian Science at all; instead it explains the true nature of God and His creation. If God is the one immeasurable Mind and hence the Mind of man, it follows that man cannot have a failing and incapable Mind. Failure could never originate in nor emanate from the divine Mind. God never made a failure, could not make a failure, never knew a failure, because His universe, including man, is a complete success, finished, and very good.

In demonstrating Christian Science, it is important to understand that we are not two kinds of man. If you have perceived your true identity as an individual spiritual consciousness, then stick to it. We cannot work successfully from two opposite standpoints. There is no duality in divine metaphysics, and all successful demonstration is from the standpoint of absolute truth. If you are a divine being, and you are, then you are not really a human being becoming divine, or a sick man becoming well, even if the testimony of the senses declares that to be the case. Spiritual thinking is not based on sense testimony, but on divine facts.

It is important, therefore, to understand the value of spiritual affirmation. The Apostle John tells us that one night shortly following the resurrection of Jesus, Peter and several of the other disciples had taken a fishing boat out on the Sea of Tiberias and, although they had labored the entire night, their toil had been fruitless. John relates that in the morning Jesus appeared on the shore and questioned them regarding their catch. They replied that they had caught nothing. The Bible then tells us the Master's reply. "Cast the net," he said, "on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find. They cast therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes." Mrs. Eddy points out in her textbook an important lesson to be drawn from this incident. Have you ever considered how, from the time you wake in the morning until night, you are continuously casting your net? Every one of us is always casting his net on the right or wrong side of thought. We are either affirming and recognizing that which is true, or we are casting our net on the side of materiality, giving recognition to a false sense of being. To be sure, humanly there is every aggressive inducement to accept the picture that the material senses present—a picture of disease and inharmony. Shall we cast our net on that side? Shall we accept and admit its reality, or shall we affirm what we spiritually know to be the absolute fact—the perfection of God and His infinite being?

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 149), "We need to understand the affirmations of divine Science, . . . and demonstrate truth according to Christ." So we see in Christian Science that the whole spirit of its teaching is affirmative, that is, we assert and establish that which is true. As we learn to be ever conscious of good, of God, we are making right thinking habitual. We are learning to cast our net on the affirmative side, on the side of Truth, instead of error. It is, of course, the experience of everyone that the negative, discordant argument tries to present itself. But let us not be discouraged. God has endowed us with divine power to reject that which is untrue and affirm that which is the fact about ourselves and all being. "We must realize," as Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 428), "the ability of mental might to offset human misconceptions and to replace them with the life which is spiritual, not material." That "mental might" is, of course, your mental might, as you reflect the divine Mind, which is the Mind of every man.

Mortal Mind Declared Myth

But someone may say: "Yes, but is there no human mind? Does not Mrs. Eddy refer to the human mind in her writings?" Yes, she does. Mrs. Eddy frequently speaks of the human mind, but never from the standpoint of absolute reality. Her use of the term "human mind" refers solely to the relative, material, and unreal picture which Christian Science seeks to dispel. On page 151 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "The human mind is opposed to God," and on the following page in the same book, she declares this so-called mortal or human mind to be a myth. To be sure, she indicates that, as thinking improves, it is evidenced in states and stages of belief, which, for lack of a better term, she calls the human mind; but, first and last, all so-called thinking that is not the expression of absolute Truth or God must be part and parcel of that false, unreal mental state which is ephemeral or human, and which eventually disappears into nothingness, as divine facts are perceived, established, and maintained. Obviously, then, for right results, we do not work from two bases; that is, we cannot claim two minds, one divine and the other human.

One of the most radical declarations of Christian Science and one of the most resisted by human thought, is its statement that disease is unreal. When we declare that disease has no basic reality, but exists only as a belief, a faulty mental picture, some people are inclined to be quite disturbed and resistant. And yet it may be asked of those individuals: Do you want to be told that you have a real disease, that you are suffering and may shortly die? Why does one go to a doctor? To have disease made unreal and destroyed. If disease actually exists as a reality, what could anyone do about it? If disease were real, neither Christian Science nor any other method of healing would be of any avail. We would be hopeless. If disease be a fact, can medicine or surgery destroy it?

When we say that disease exists only as belief, we understand that it is primarily mental. Without some kind of thought, there would be no consciousness of disease or pain. In other words, sickness, sin, or discord of any nature appear, and can only appear, as false mental pictures in what is termed human consciousness. We call sickness a claim, but it is a false claim to reality. If it had actual entity, it would be eternal, and all that we call scientific thinking would have no basis. All sickness is, of course, the belief that man is separated from God, the source of his well-being and harmony. The reason why disease and discord disappear under Christian Science prayer or treatment is because they never did have actual existence. The unreality of sickness and disease is based on the scientific and logical knowledge that a self-existent and wholly good cause could not possibly be their origin, and that therefore they have no existence in God or in man, His perfect creation. In order to demonstrate the truth of these statements, you are asked to turn away from the material picture and physical symptoms. You are asked to maintain, both audibly and mentally, what you perceive must be the spiritual fact about yourself and all being, your inseparability from Love, from Life and all that means perfection. You are asked to cast your net on the right side, on the side of Truth instead of error. Develop the habit of thinking correctly about yourself. You say, "I am ill." Now what is this I, that talks for you and me when it says, "I have a headache; I have a pain in my side; I have rheumatism"? Mortal mind or false personal sense. And what is personal sense? It is the mesmeric suggestion that you and I are corporeal entities, instead of divine, spiritual ideas of Mind. Corporeal sense is the belief that you have a material existence separate from God. I realize that it takes a certain amount of courage, perception, and even character, to reject the suggestion of corporeality and to refuse to let personal sense speak for us and say, "I am this, or I am that." But as a matter of fact, what is the I that you or I am? In Science and Health (p. 281) Mrs. Eddy gives this definition of the Ego: "The Ego-man is the reflection of the Ego-God; the Ego-man is the image and likeness of perfect Mind, Spirit, divine Principle." Then the I or Ego that you are and the I that I am, is the individual reflection or manifestation of the one and only Ego, and on that basis we can and must declare: "I am perfectly well, because I am the expression of omniactive divine Mind. I am the embodiment of perfect Being or Spirit."

Life Found to Be Infinite

Suppose someone were to ask you the question, "How do you know that you are alive?" What would you answer? You would probably say: "Why, I know I am alive, because I am conscious. I exist. I know I exist. It is through consciousness that I arrive at my perception of being. I am conscious of life. I am positively aware of being. I think, therefore I am." Then does it not follow that your awareness of life is mental?

Life, as revealed by Christian Science, is not something that is here today and gone tomorrow, something from which you and I can be separated. Life is as infinite and all-inclusive as Mind, indeed Life is Mind. And if you and I have no life but God, does it not follow that God is our very life and being? Naturally, a distant God might imply a distant, separated source of life, but a present God means for us a very present, unending Life—an eternal continuity of being. Now in the same way that we learn to claim our inseparability from Mind, so we perceive that we can and must positively assert and maintain our oneness with the infinity of Life. If Life is infinite, how much have you got? All. Then claim it, insist upon it. And it is everyone's Life, just because it is infinite. We are the very expression of Life, Life in evidence. Even humanly our consciousness of one another is the indisputable evidence of Life. Our oneness with Life is not theoretical; it is practical; nor is our eternality or continuity of being to be accepted only as a theory. Eternity is not something you will experience some years from now. If we are ever to experience eternity, we are experiencing it right now. Eternity is not something that begins and ends. It has nothing to do with time. We are in eternity right now, because here and now we are the exemplification of unending Life. Like Melchisedec, every man's true being is "without father, without mother, . . . having neither beginning of days, nor end of life; but made like unto the Son of God; . . . made, not after the law of a carnal commandment, but after the power of an endless life."

As you continue in the study of Christian Science, you will find that the emphasis of its teaching is very definitely laid on the demonstration of life, right here and now. We are concerned very much with living—more abundant living, right here. We are concerned with proving that God is our Life right now, and we are learning in a measure how to express the Life that is God. Naturally, therefore, we do not find it profitable nor expedient to speculate on death, on a future-world salvation, nor even on a future life. On the contrary, we see the wisdom of beginning the demonstration of unending Life, right where we are today. It may also be said that Christian Science does not prepare you and me for death, but it opens up the continuity of Life in such a way that we may begin to exemplify it, in better health, vigor, and longevity. The belief of death is not truth, but error; and therefore we can never think correctly from the standpoint of death. The probability or inevitability of death could not possibly have any place in Christianly scientific thinking. Henry Drummond, for for whose spiritual thought Mrs. Eddy had great respect, said one day to a group of students in Yale University: "We come not to save your souls, but to save your lives. We want you to be Christians, not because you might die tonight, but because you are going to live tomorrow." Speaking to these students, he changed the entire emphasis from death to life. It is perfectly obvious, then, that there can be no legitimate expectancy of death, but, on the contrary, the joyous anticipation of unending life.

Manifestation of Completeness

Everyone instinctively wants to be happy, and yet if you were to ask the average person, "Are you happy? Are you completely satisfied and contented?" in a large majority of cases the answer would not be affirmative, but negative. Look at the faces of those whom you meet and pass in the crowded streets of the city. Do we see there the evidence of joy and serenity? Not very often. As long as man believes he is separated from God, it is also clear that he is separated from happiness.

Everyone is entitled to be scientifically happy, scientifically well, and scientifically prosperous. But if we study the experiences of human beings, almost everywhere there appears to be a sense of incompleteness — something missing, something necessary that appears to be lacking. What is poverty but the belief that man is incomplete, that God has not provided him with the sense of complete supply and substance? The cry of humanity today seems to be: "I lack; I desire; I want; give me success; give me peace; give me satisfaction; give me companionship." Even with little children, we sometimes see this manifestation of incompleteness expressing itself in fretfulness and discontent. Every evidence of lust, longing, or false appetite may be traced to the belief that man is reaching out for completeness, for something of which he believes he has been deprived and which he greatly desires. In his true being, the natural state of man as the complete expression of Father-Mother God is possession. He possesses, and he knows he possesses, all good. He is not a state of longing or desire. No one can be lonesome or alone when he perceives his proper relationship to, and unity with, God. No one can be homeless, homesick, or friendless, if he has demonstrated spiritually his completeness as an expression of God. So, if any of you find yourself in a mental state of longing, of desire, or of restlessness, cast your net on the right side. Declare gratefully what you know to be the fact about yourself. Man is not a state of longing or of incompleteness, but is the natural and eternal possession of all good.

The civilized world has to some extent abandoned its belief in physical devils, in evil spirits, and the concept that Satan is a wicked entity that has to be placated and feared. But the worship of, and the belief in, the power and reality of evil has by no means disappeared. Is not the first and great commandment of the Decalogue, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," broken every time we believe in the presence and power of evil—every time we believe in the reality of evil minds, instead of one infinite and omniscient Mind? But someone may say: "It is all very well to tell me to have a confident outlook, to smile and not to worry, but I am confronted with many difficulties, and life is a very serious matter with me. Besides, I've always worried. It's natural to me—my disposition." Christian Science says: Then change your disposition. Cast your net on the right side, on the side of a serene and hopeful disposition.

The reason you can change this so-called disposition is because it never was yours—just an imposition of false belief, which you have the power to reject. Christian Science declares that, since fear and worry are no part of the divine Mind, they are naturally no part of man, the exact image of Mind. The understanding of man's true selfhood as the very expression and evidence of divine Love lifts thought into that atmosphere of true freedom where every restricting and fettering fear falls away—worry for which we know there is no real cause; fear of lack, when God is the omnipresent supply of the universe; fear of disease, disaster, or death, when His loving promise is eternal life.

If Life is God, it certainly has no dark side—only joy and anticipation of good. Ask yourself: If God is one and infinite good, is there any logical basis for the expectancy of evil? What can come to us from God, good, but good? What must we expect today? Good. What tomorrow? Good. Next week, next month, next year? Good, more good; good in infinite measure. It should be noted here, too, that we have a legitimate expectancy of good not because we simply believe, but because we know that God is good.

Now, where is this good coming from? As a matter of fact, it isn't coming from any place; it is already here. If it came to us from some place, again we would be thinking from the standpoint of a distant God, and there might be some uncertainty as to whether good could reach us. Christian Science shows us that, since good is omnipresent, this good is appearing and constantly appearing right where you and I are thinking. It appears as spiritual, healing, helpful ideas, unfolding in and as your consciousness — the evidence of your inseparable unity with omnipresent Mind.

Divine Mind Alone Rules Mankind

This question of disposition reminds me that, as long as we are on that subject, it might perhaps be just as well to say a word about what is known as temperament. I wonder if any of you have a temperament in your family, or perhaps you yourself are upholding the honor of the family in that respect. The phrase "artistic temperament" has a fine sound, but it does not work out so well in practice. We have discovered that prima donnas and leading ladies are not the only ones upon whom mortal mind has conferred the artistic temperament. It is a strange thing, too, how people frequently imagine that the artistic temperament is a badge of distinction.

Mortal mind, in its pretense to be a creator, appears to confer upon some human beings a certain amount of artistic ability, and then at the same time loads them down with a lot of afflictive and unlovely qualities, under the name of disposition or temperament. It tries to make us accept the belief that, because a man or woman is inspirational or gifted artistically, he must also be the victim of moods, tantrums, and mercurial emotions. Indeed, false human thinking has saddled upon many great and talented individuals some of the most afflictive beliefs of disposition.

The understanding of man's inseparability from God naturally does away with all of this. It shows us that there could not possibly be such a thing as an afflictive inheritance, a temper or temperament. Is it conceivable that the divine Mind could at any time be in a state of up or down? Is depression a characteristic that man reflects from God? Why, my friends, if it were possible for you or me to walk through the corridors of infinite Being, we would never find depression or unhappiness. Joy is the very nature of God's being, and it is forever yours and mine by reflection. Man has no underived capacity. There is not a single quality or characteristic that he does not possess through divine inheritance; therefore, we see how everyone may legitimately express all the artistic qualities of God, the art side of God, and at the same time manifest the purity, peace, and harmony that should logically be allied with spiritual and inspirational unfoldment.

One may be artistic, spontaneous, and inspirational, and still be poised. Poise is a wonderful quality under any circumstances, but it is particularly so as understood in Christian Science. It is that expression of divine Mind which means serenity and the majesty of calmness. When you are expressing spiritual poise, it indicates that you have cast your net on the right side—that you are maintaining and claiming the one Mind as your Mind by reflection. Poise is the indication that you are recognizing one governing divine Principle and law, and that you are letting Principle assert itself as your consciousness.

As long as men believe that they have private minds and private intellects, and permit themselves to be governed by the uncontrolled force of human impulse and will, it is not surprising that this kind of thinking externalizes itself in evil and arbitrary forms of government. The Psalmist wrote, "The wicked, through the pride of his countenance, will not seek after God: God is not in all his thoughts." And so today, as we contemplate the entire world in a state of fear and discord, we realize that men seem to be learning through affliction and suffering, as did the king of Babylon, that human will and evil mental manipulation cannot set aside the divine fact that the one Mind alone rules in the kingdom of men and that, whether they acknowledge it or not, God alone is the governor among the nations. Through the discipline of human experience, they are being forced to bring God into their thinking. Even if human beings attempt to outlaw God and what they call religion, they cannot annul the inescapable government of divine Principle.

Christian Science reveals the fact that government, if it is to be right, must find its source and expression in the consciousness of the individual, and that as man recognizes himself as the reflection or manifestation of Principle he will be properly self-governed.

Right Thinking Points the Way

What is government? Is it matter or mind? Without mind there would be no government, either good or bad. It is the aggregate thinking of the citizens which determines the kind of government we have humanly, but we must remember that this is only a belief of government. God's government is going on, regardless of what the material senses are attempting to affirm. Right thinking, and that, of course, means thinking that has its basis in divine Mind, constitutes today the actual government of the world. Therefore, in the measure that our thinking approximates the divine standard, it is aligned with the law, power, and government of God. Regardless of what appears as government or man-made law, true spiritual knowing is the only potent factor in any situation. We learn, therefore, in Christian Science to spiritually maintain the facts of divine government, and each one of us must cast out the fears and doubts that would tempt us to believe in the power and reality of evil. "For what nation is there so great, who hath God so nigh unto them, as the Lord our God is in all things that we call upon him for?"

Today, if we accepted what the testimony of the senses presents, we might be tempted to believe that evil had both place and power in the affairs of mankind; but we are not idolaters. Spiritual understanding demands that we stand squarely on the great command, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." There are not two Gods—a good God and an evil one. There is just one; and so we stand unwaveringly on the divine fact—one God, one Mind, one government, one divine consciousness—and work from that great premise.

In the Old Testament, it is related that the servant of the prophet Elisha arose one morning to discover that during the night the enemies of righteousness had surrounded them. In terror the young man came to his master with the alarming news. But Elisha, the man of God, that is, the Godlike man, faced the mental picture, for that is all it was, just as Christian Science teaches us to do today. Looking beyond the sense testimony, he realized the presence of the one God, and calmed the young man with the assuring words, "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." And then the Bible says that Elisha prayed; that is to say, he spiritually knew the all-presence and all-action of God, and that prayer opened the spiritual perception of the young man, "and he saw: and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." My friends, today you and I can decide for ourselves whether we shall, like the young servant, accept as real a disturbed and warring world, or, like the man of God, rest secure in the spiritual realization that evil is unreal and that good alone is power.

Spiritual understanding shows us how we may live from the standpoint of infinity, how we may think from the standpoint of infinity. Lifting thought to that spiritual altitude, can there be such a thing as hate or war in the infinite universe of good? Is it conceivable that infinite Love would express itself in discord or conflict? Is infinite Spirit having a world depression or economic turmoil? If we lift our thinking to the hills of spiritual revelation whence truly cometh our help, what do we see and recognize? Just one infinite consciousness, declaring and uttering its divine glory, in harmony and order; infinite Love, expressing itself in abundance of good, and peace for all.

Getting Dinner for a Dozen Guests After Business Is No Chore To Katharine Lyford, Secretary of Civic League

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To Bostonians in general, the name of Katharine Van Etten Lyford is synonymous with that of the Massachusetts Civic League, of which she is Executive Secretary. To those who know her well, it means a good friend, a gracious hostess, a cook who stirs up delectable dishes after returning from a heavy day at the office, and serves a dozen guests at a perfectly appointed dinner an hour or so later. To nieces and nephews and other young people, it means a grand companion on bicycle trips—a person with unlimited ideas for ways to have a wonderful time.

It isn't fair to tell in the beginning of the story that Katharine Lyford is an international authority on social problems. It presents much too solemn a picture of a person whose friendly smile and hearty laugh are so important. But nevertheless, she is. In England, she studied the juvenile court and made a survey of social work and the police system. In Belgium, she surveyed (before the war of course) the juvenile court, psychiatric clinics for juveniles, and the treatment of so-called incorrigible prisoners. In Holland, she surveyed the juvenile court, housing, and the children's police; in Denmark, the administration of criminal law under the Code of Social Justice. And she was called to Hungary to address an international gathering to consider the revision of the Versailles Treaty.

Never a Dull Moment

As Secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, she handles the affairs of a hard-headed, forward-looking, State-wide organization of men and women, whose work is written into the progressive statutes and the government of the State. She helps co-ordinate the activities of its 11 volunteer research committees and never finds a dull moment in her job.

For 44 years the League has provided for all who desire to join, an opportunity to give practical expression to their belief in democracy, says Miss Lyford—and she is devoting her time as its Executive Secretary, because she so firmly believes that citizens should participate actively and intelligently in government. The League always finds the facts first, she explains, and then it focuses public opinion on needed social changes.

Her work gives her contact with men and women in all walks of life. One of her hobbies is bringing together people who would not ordinarily meet, and between whom an exchange of ideas would lead to better understanding and in some cases, possible solution of state, national, or international problems. Often this purpose is accomplished at a small dinner party in her cheery apartment on Pinckney Street, one of the quaint, old-fashioned sections of Boston.

Cook and Hostess, Too

Picture her as I saw her one evening, big and tall, fair-haired and smiling, wearing a long black dinner dress, protected with a gay peasant apron tied securely around the waist, welcoming guests for a 7 o'clock dinner she herself was preparing after having arrived home from the office at 5:30. She laughingly explained that the neighbor grocer's boy had delayed things somewhat by lingering to talk as he delivered the provisions for the meal. A peek into the kitchen revealed a row of apples yet to be peeled, stuffed with brown sugar and raisins and put into the oven to come out a delicious dessert. But the dinner was served in no time.

I don't recall the entire menu, but one dish was oysters with spaghetti. She entertained us with an account of how she was given the recipe by a loquacious Washington taxi driver. She was riding from the Capitol, where she had spent the hot summer afternoon at a hearing, to one of the legations where she was to be a guest at dinner. She had explained to her hostess beforehand that she would have to come directly from the hearing to the legation but still felt somewhat uncomfortable at not having had time to dress for the occasion.

The talkative taxi driver launched into an account of what he expected to have when he got home to dinner, and also volunteered the recipe. As Miss Lyford stepped out at the legation and was about to enter the door, opened by a liveried servant, the taxi driver leaned far out of his cab and called in a loud tone: "And listen, Sister, don't forget to put the cream in last!" It was one of her most embarrassing moments.

But the night she entertained us at dinner and served the taxi driver's dish made up for it, so far as we were concerned.

Here is the recipe:

Oysters With Spaghetti

Fill a buttered baking dish with alternate layers of cooked spaghetti, oysters, and cheese and butter. Season with salt and pepper and, before putting in the oven, pour over the mixture, one cup of cream.

Another recipe that is a favorite with her friends is:

Fish Pudding

Cook three pounds of haddock filet until tender (about 15 minutes). Cool, flake, and add 1 tablespoon of cracker crumbs, 1 teaspoon of salt, a dash of pepper, 4 eggs, beaten, and 2½ cups of milk. Put in buttered ring mold, dot with butter, place mold in a shallow pan with hot water in it, and bake one hour at 350° F. It is good either hot or cold.

Painting is another hobby and bicycling still another that Miss Lyford enjoys. She has just returned from a month's vacation trip, two weeks of it by bicycle with a young niece. She takes her paints along on such excursions, and, when pedaling has become too strenuous, she sees beauty in the near-by landscape and has an overwhelming desire to paint. It was some time before the niece and the two nephews, with whom she took a similar trip last season, discovered just how these sudden artistic urges developed. When they did, it was always good for a laugh when their aunt saw a paintable landscape.

By a Staff Photographer

Top: Katharine Van Etten Lyford, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, at her desk in Boston. Lower: Dinnertime after a busy day at the office often finds her in evening gown and apron preparing to entertain guests at her Beacon Hill apartment.

Una Bourne Starts Australia's First Master Classes in Piano

By Margaret Adams
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

"Come right into the kitchen!" said the charming lady with the twinkling blue eyes. It was a refreshingly homey way to be greeted by a prominent musician!

I had called to see Una Bourne, Australian pianist-composer at "Yarrabee," her Melbourne home. While she put the finishing touches to lunch, we spoke of many things, and particularly of the recital which she had given the previous night at the Melbourne Conservatorium. Included in the program were Mozart's C minor Fantasie, A major Sonata, and Beethoven's "Appasionata" Sonata.

"How I appreciated the few moments of complete silence, after I had stopped playing," said Miss Bourne. "The audience, it seemed, was giving thought to the meaning and interpretation of the music, rather than feeling the immediate necessity of applauding. It meant a great deal to me."

Her Favorite Room

But lunch was ready, and "We're going to have it in our 'pet' room," said Miss Bourne, and thither, up a green-carpeted staircase, we went, glimpsing, on the way, the music room with its wealth of flowers, tributes received by the pianist the night before. Spacious, many windowed, with polished floor strewn with "natural" rugs, and with bright splashes of color in vases and pictures, the "favorite" is also a room with a view. We sat by a wall-wide window, overlooking a verandah gay with red geraniums. Away beyond the roof tops and the garden which reach down to the Yarra River's edge, the thirty-miles-distant Dandenong Ranges appeared to be "just over the way."

When in 1938 Una Bourne came to Australia from London, she intended making a temporary stay. But war came, and she decided to remain. What was London's loss is Australia's gain. For not only is she charming audiences at concerts and over the air, but she has established a Master School of Piano Playing at The Melbourne Conservatorium of Music. The first Master Classes to be held in Australia, their purpose is to give students opportunities of developing a better understanding and appreciation of music and the philosophy of music.

"Although I realize," said Miss Bourne, "that to specialize in musical instruction during wartime presents many difficulties, I also feel that in order to counteract the disintegrating effects of war, there is an urgent necessity to foster and encourage an interest in music and the other good and enduring things of life."

The Melbourne Master Classes are attracting great interest among students who are eager to improve their musical knowledge. "I am there," said Miss Bourne, "to give the utmost help to those who attend. My whole desire is to place at the disposal of students and others here in Australia the knowledge and experience I have gained throughout the years."

And what abundance of experience and knowledge she has to offer! When only a small girl, and before she had had any tuition, it was discovered that Una Bourne could read any music which was set before her. Later she studied under the direction of Benno Scherek, and when a girl in her teens, and with only a fortnight's preparation, she played Schumann's Piano Concerto at the Melbourne Town Hall.

Many public engagements followed; she also started teaching.

Same Technique as Godowski

But early success did not prevent her from attaining to higher achievements. Working patiently, she succeeded in developing and perfecting a technique which was to make Leopold Godowski exclaim when hearing her play in London, "Who has given you my method?" The technique of the (then) Head of the Meister Schule in Vienna and that of Una Bourne—which each had attained individually—were exactly the same!

When Una Bourne first realized her ambition to go abroad, it was mainly to give her opportunities of hearing eminent artists. But before leaving London, some Australians persuaded her to give a recital, and the young artist returned to Australia with a sheaf of complimentary press notices. Her next visit to Europe was made in response to a cabled request to join Melba, with whom on this and later tours, she was associate artist.

In the following years, the European capitals claimed her. Opportunities were opening out in a wonderful way for Miss Bourne when war came—and when she was in Germany! She managed to get out of the country, and reaching London, spent the 1914-1918 war years there, giving freely of her talent. The war over, she started giving her own recitals, and later her engagements took her again to Europe.

Host of Recollections

Among a host of interesting recollections Miss Bourne remembers with what misgivings she answered a call to deputize for the master pianist, Busoni, before an audience who started by being hostile, but who finished by giving her an ovation! She remembers, too, the graciousness of Queen Mary when she gave a special performance at Buckingham Palace, the joy of meeting "that most delightful of individuals," Paderewski, and the satisfaction of giving the first performance, with Florence Hood, the Australian violinist, of Elgar's Piano and Violin Concerto, so successfully that a repeat performance was requested.

Belgian Women in Britain Serve Allied Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mme. Isabelle Blume-Gregoire, Member of the Belgian Government and now Member of the Conseil Consultatif of the Belgian Government in London, is one of the exiled women who turn to good account the awkward situation with which they are confronted. In the first instance her time belongs to her compatriots. She is head of all the welfare services for Belgian refugee sailors and workers, numbering 15,000, and she is director of the Women's Section of the Anglo-Belgian Employment Exchange, where all Belgian women from 16 to 50 are registered.

Most of the Belgian refugees are sailors and fishermen. Large Belgian colonies have, therefore, developed in eight British ports. With the help of men and women welfare workers, Mme. Blume supervises the hostels, clubs, canteens, dispensaries, and libraries which she has organized for these refugees and their families. But she also makes full use of the unique opportunity London offers as a center of international life, because she is convinced that international collaboration must play an important part after the war if lasting peace is to be ensured. She is therefore anxious to keep up all possible international contacts and at meetings of international organizations she often is a speaker.

Mme. Deguent-Huysmans, former war correspondent in Spain and Finland for a leading Belgian paper, is editor of the journal "Marine," a beautifully illustrated magazine published by the Belgian Government in French and Flemish for the refugee sailors and fishermen.

Mlle. Roost was appointed assistant to Professor Bigwood on the Leith Ross Committee (Interallied Economic Commission) and thus is now helping her former teacher at Brussels' University to prepare for the feeding of Belgium when the occupation ends.

Belgian cultural activities in England are directed by the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Education, with Mlle. Sarah Huysmans at its head. They include exhibitions of the work of Belgian artists, weekly concerts and lectures as well as broadcasts.

Belgian Nurses Organize

Belgian nurses, who escaped with the troops from Belgium and France, have been organized into a special technical staff with its own uniform.

Young Belgian women are serving with the British WAAFS and ATS as drivers, clerks, cooks, etc., and commissioned rank is being obtained by some of them. In addition, the Belgian Government is formulating a scheme for the training of women ambulance drivers.

The Belgians have a strong and well-founded industrial tradition. The bulk of Belgian women, about 3,000, working in England, are employed in textile and munition factories, and many in army sewing centers. A special Belgian industrial training center has been established in London.

Young Girls Trained

A technical school for girls from 16 to 18 has been established, where training is given in dressmaking and various other trades. Women are now also admitted to the school of diamond polishers, which was evacuated from Belgium.

The Belgian Government pays a great deal of attention to the training of women in shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, and above all in the English language. Several hundred women have thus been equipped for posts in Belgian Government offices, in the offices of the "Fighting French," and also in the BBC.

Older Belgian women and those with domestic responsibilities of their own are also pulling their weight. Mme. Blume's appeal to form domestic squads for part-time domestic work in hospitals suffering from shortage of staff, has found support among these women.

Berkeley Women Start Drive To Popularize Cheaper Meat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

Having just captained a skirmish of typical American housewives with one of the war's major home front problems, Mrs. Zerelda Owsley, Staff Director of Berkeley Defense Council, believes the nation's meat supply will be protected voluntarily for the armed forces even if great sacrifices are necessary around the national civilian dinner table.

The Mobilized Women of Berkeley, Inc., 1,200 strong, took the question of meat conservation through their city, block to block, house to house, and brought back the word that any request from the Government respecting meat consumption will be popularly regarded as a military order.

The purchase of steaks and chops, which are easiest to prepare and the most costly of meats, will be largely given up in favor of the less costly but equally nutritious cuts of meat because the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration has made the request. That is the firm opinion of Mrs. Owsley and others who have skimmed through the survey responses of the housewives of Berkeley.

Incomes have mounted in Berkeley in recent months. It, like so many other American cities and towns, is in a defense area. Tastes have mounted with income, and butchers here as elsewhere are faced with a serious problem of disposing of inexpensive cuts of meat.

Butchers Note Change

The butchers have reported to headquarters of the Mobilized Women of Berkeley that they are already noticing a change in buying trends. Questions innumerable have been asked of them.

The Berkeley survey, or test, is being duplicated in Tampa, Fla.; Bridgeport, Conn.; and Syracuse, N. Y., according to the local defense agency.

It is not expected here that the full effect of the suggestion for a shift to less expensive meats will be felt until the responses from these cities are catalogued and the general attitude known.

Then, if the attitude of the housewives of these far-apart cities is generally friendly to the voluntary plan of meat conservation, it is expected that the request will be made to the women of the nation, through women's defense organizations, and as nearly on a block by block basis as possible.

The survey is regarded here as a kind of an honor system that the Government is testing to see, on one hand, if women will co-operate in their buying to a point where shortages may be held down, and on the other, to demonstrate the speed and effectiveness of a word-of-mouth campaign to the purchasing public.

Washington to Get Report

After the 1,109 block reports have been tabulated as to results, and butcher shops of the city have been checked as to preliminary results in retail sales, a detailed report will be dispatched to Washington.

Berkeley was selected as a demonstration city, according to Mrs. Owsley, because of the nation-wide recognition already given to the organization of the Mobilized Women.

This organization was originally formed in the days of World War I for the sale of Liberty Bonds and for other patriotic endeavors. It has maintained itself as a charity and salvage organization since, with special assistance to immigrants and the mothers of young children, especially the foreign-born.

Mayor Frank S. Gaines of Berkeley is President of the Berkeley Defense Council, City Manager Chester C. Fisk is Co-ordinator.

These officials, with Mrs. Owsley, are pleased and proud of their city's response to this, one of the first real tests that touch that vital American institution, the family dinner table.

She believes that Berkeley will prove to be only typical of the people of the United States as a whole, and that the question of meat conservation will find a universal and whole-hearted answer.

Women Over Forty Real Assets in Industry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Is there a place for middle-aged women in wartime industry? Definitely!"

Helen V. White, assistant personnel director for Manning, Maxwell & Moore, makers of combat instruments, ran a hand through white, thick hair as, with a smile, she accepted application from a mother whose son is overseas.

"Out of 750 women we have working for us right now, 18 are grandmothers, a fourth of them are past 40, and a third or more are over 35."

She reached over to answer a call from the U. S. Employment Bureau and turned again to pick up the thread of the conversation without dropping a stitch.

"They're among our very best workers," she declared enthusiastically. "Though they used to think workers were past factory use at 40, we find it pays to hire a big proportion of older people, even if they're not experienced.

Stick to It Better

"Physically, middle-aged women are just as sound as younger ones; often they're even stronger. Occasionally they are slowed down a trifle, but even so they are as a rule able to turn out as much work as younger women because they stick at it more steadily. And they have a wonderful effect on the youngsters around them."

For years this firm has pioneered in employing persons considered no longer employable. In spite of the fact that the group insurance rate shoots up after 40, a factor with the majority of employers in the past, there is nothing altruistic in the firm's attitude, its Personnel Manager, W. I. Newman, maintains.

Shortly after the outbreak at Pearl Harbor, it ran the following advertisement in a local paper:

"Wanted: Local defense plant has need of mature women workers to replace its soldier losses. We have vacancies for assemblers, solderers, machine hands, packers, inspectors, etc. No age limit. American citizenship and ability to do the work are the only requirements. Give full details pertaining to age, education, experience, marital status, and other information necessary to determine eligibility for employment . . ."

Many Are Housewives

More than 350 women answered with what amounted to a whoop. They included mothers, grandmothers, aunts, and cousins of boys who had joined active service. They were eager to get into action on the industrial front, to make sure the soldiers got plenty of equipment and got it fast.

Others were housewives, dismayed by the sharp upturn in living costs, anxious to do their part toward shouldering family responsibilities and to take the places of absent breadwinners.

There were women who had worked during the first World War, women who had held jobs until the depression, women who had been looking for a chance to get back into industry.

"Character counts more than experience," Mr. Newman and Mrs. White agreed. "If a woman is capable of doing all her own housework, she is able to meet the demands of factory production. The rest is up to her."

Each applicant is given a simple aptitude test to determine her dexterity. With intuition and experience, the personnel managers pointed out, it is possible to tell a good deal about a worker that is never put into words.

Safeguards for Workers

"It is easy to judge intelligence by just a few questions," said Mrs White, who interviews nearly all the women applicants. "Naturally, you put them where you feel they will fit in. The better educated, the more highly strung ones will probably make good inspectors, especially with any experience. The kind who have washed thousands of tubfuls of clothes, scrubbed hundreds of miles of floors, provided they are mentally equal to the job, should have no trouble in the milling, burring, or drill press departments."

Hairnets, asbestos gloves, and added guards on belts and fans safeguard women employees Many women workers wear slacks, which are unlikely to tangle in machinery.

Women up to 46 are enrolled in a trade school operated jointly by the manufacturers and the State. Here they are learning background skills which will enable them to take jobs as technical assistants.

Studies include mathematics, simple mechanics, blueprint reading and special skills such as turret lathe operation, a province hitherto reserved to men.

Advance on Equal Terms

Graduates who are ready for higher pay on skilled operations, may move up to semi-executive positions in planning and expediting production, scheduling and routing factory orders from paper specifications to finished product. Advancement is open on equal terms to women provided they can qualify in ability, character and initiative.

Attendance at the trade school is voluntary. No wages are paid during the learning period, but a graduate is practically sure of a good job at the end of the course.

Since the proportion of women in this plant jumped from one to every three men employed four months ago, to one to one for every male employed today, Mrs. Dorothy Jenkins has been taken on as supervisor of women's working problems.

As soon as a woman is hired, Mrs. Jenkins introduces her to her foreman, shows her her way around the plant, and keeps an eye on her to see that she becomes comfortably established. Though not officially due at the plant until 8 o'clock when the rest of the office force arrives, Mrs. Jenkins reaches her post invariably at 7, when the factory tunes up. It is a good time for clearing up friction when everyone is rested.

Later, she haunts the rest rooms, chats with women workers while they eat lunches or polish their nails. A forceful, pleasant person in early middle life, Mrs. Jenkins finds that the chief requisites of her job are tact and friendliness, and that the older women in the factory are a great help.

"Sometimes a problem comes up that the girls won't discuss with their foreman for fear of seeming to 'crab' or for fear they may get the boss 'down on them.' But they will often talk to an older woman beside them on the bench, and take her advice much more readily than if it came from someone representing the employers."

Three-fourths of her smoothing is done so unobstrusively the workers hardly know how it happened. Frequently it is the result of just such pleasant indirection as a kindly word from a gray-haired co-worker, ending with a glint and a pat and a homemade cookie of a hungry forenoon.

Happy Homes Important

"Nine times out of ten when a woman is not doing well at her work, it is because of conditions at home. Men have learned how to throw aside their personal troubles when they start work. Perhaps women haven't been in industry long enough. Besides, a good many of them are busy as mothers and housekeepers on the side.

"Happy homes make for happy workers, and in turn strengthen defense, because maximum production depends upon maximum efficiency. That's where years are an advantage. Give us the stable, sound, wise person in her forties. She'll not only do her job, but she'll help all those around her to do theirs!"

G. R. H.

Buys for Grocers Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Miss Mildred Taylor, of Wilkes-Barre, has proven that this isn't a man's world after all. Miss Taylor handles a man's job—or one which has always been thought of as belonging to a man — and makes money for her bosses.

It was two years ago that a group of 13 small grocers in Wyoming Valley decided to organize a buying group to be known as Pennsylvania Progressive Grocers Association. Their original stock was valued at $2,800. Now the group has 40 members with a $20,000 stock as of their last inventory.

Miss Taylor explains that $2,800 to start a wholesale business is comparable to starting an individual store with $5 worth of merchandise.

"It certainly has been hard work," she admits, "but I've loved every minute of it. I didn't think I could do it, but the group persuaded me to try it . . . and they certainly have been congenial men to work for."

Miss Taylor had had some 17 years of experience in wholesale grocery work when a spokesman for the group approached her on her way to work one morning and asked her to take over the infant association.

Her duties were to purchase merchandise with the money provided by the shareholders, sell to these same members at no profit and yet make money for the association. Which she's done. One method, of course, is paying bills by cash to get the benefit of the discounts.

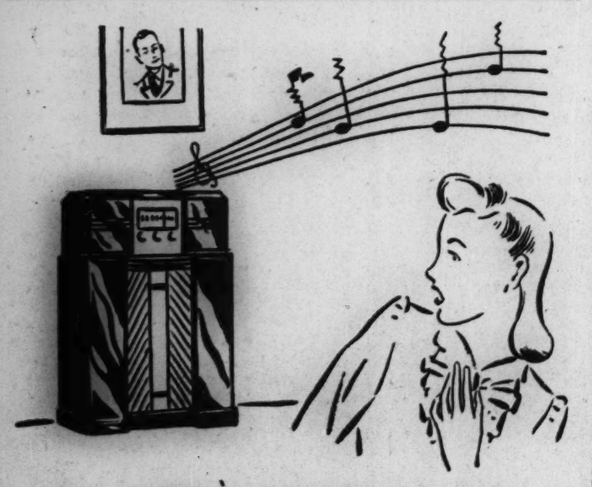
Despite her success thus far, Miss Taylor doesn't believe that the hard work is over yet. In fact, it's just beginning in her estimation. Every bit of working capital goes right back into expanding the business and rendering greater service to her customers.

"You can't imagine what a big thrill it is to have the money to add one more new item to your list of provisions," she smiled.

Save-Sugar Dessert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pare, core, and slice apples. Sprinkle very lightly with salt. Cover with crushed red-and-white peppermint candy sticks. The red of the candy will color the moist slices most attractively. Prepare candy by crushing to small bits in paper bag, using rolling pin or heavy bottle. If desired, dip slices in pineapple, orange, or lemon juice before adding candy



It's NOT a blackout siren —just that bad tube again!

If your radio indulges in occasional or chronic "canary birding," or has any other weakness, it should be attended to, and at once. With production stoppages and priorities what they are, later on may be too late.

A small thing out of order now may become an expensive difficulty later—something that cannot be fixed, for lack of available parts.

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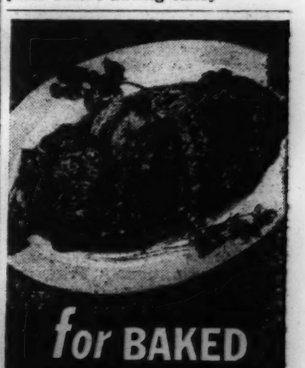

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The Home Forum

Evil Not Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BELIEF held by mortals all too commonly is that evil is real and has power. And the inevitable corollary of this belief is fear, fear that, because evil is in belief real, it may work harm, even destroy life. It is this error of belief that is effectually combatted, annulled, through gaining an understanding of God—the understanding that God and His creation constitute all reality; and furthermore that evil can have no reality, no existence apart from false belief. This is evil reduced to its primary state of nothingness.

In the present world crisis, when two great nations joined hands, many were appalled at the increased danger facing the United Nations. Then it was that the words of Solomon became a stabilizer in the minds of the thoughtful (Proverbs 11:21): **"Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished: but the seed of the righteous shall be delivered."** Wise men saw clearly that if evil is unreal, the joining of evils in some nefarious purpose could by no means succeed.

* * *

This raises the question of the success which evil sometimes seems to win. The conclusion, however, that evil is ever truly successful proceeds from a mistaken basis. Manifestly, since Truth is final and conclusive, nothing which is not in conformity with Truth can be real or have power. And none will contend that the opposite of Truth, that is, falsity, can in the long run withstand the power of Truth, of God, who is both omnipotent and omnipresent. Since evil is unreal, is false, no multiplication of it, no increase in its seeming power and frightfulness, can be adjudged dangerous or threatening to the reality of being.

Christian Science makes clear the unreality of evil. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 102): **"Mankind must learn that evil is not power. Its so-called despotism is but a phase of nothingness."** Surely that which can scientifically be described as "nothingness" should never cause fear or distrust.

The problem of evil in its multifarious forms has vexed mortals from time immemorial because some degree of reality has been attributed to it. Evil is real only to a false sense; and when this is once discovered it can no longer inspire fear or dread. The paramount fact is that fear never arises from the contemplation of reality, for reality, God and His universe, is good. We fear only that which we believe is able to harm us, and when we learn that, since God and His expression is all, nothing harmful is real, then is the cause of fear removed.

The weight of the burden imposed upon mortals through belief in evil as real and possessed of power is beyond calculation. The removal of this weight through the light of understanding is the greatest of all blessings to befall mankind. The first important steps in this direction were taken by Christ Jesus, who proved beyond refutation that evil is unreal and hence powerless. Through his understanding of God, of His presence, goodness, and allness, Jesus was enabled to face evil in its every phase, however threatening, and conquer it, proving it unreal and powerless.

Whatever phase evil assumed, dread disease, besetting sin, lack in whatever direction, even death, the spiritually governed Jesus was able to nullify it, to destroy its false claims, to reduce it to its native unreality. He gave humanity its first clear understanding of the character and nature of Deity, and it was this understanding and demonstration of Christ, Truth, that enabled him to destroy the belief of evil and its claim to power.

* * *

The Science of Jesus' revelation has now been discovered, codified, and given to the world by Mrs. Eddy under the title Christian Science. Through the knowledge of this Science students are able to repeat many of the works of the Master, so that now, as in the days of Jesus' ministry, the evils which so commonly beset human experience are nullified, destroyed, with all their evil effects.

It is only to a false material sense that evil in its various phases seems real. It follows, however, that to the sick, the suffering, the hungry, the worried, and the fearful these conditions seem very real. To improve these conditions, to heal and redeem those in need, is the work of Christian Science. To tell the sick that they are not sick, to tell the poor that they are not in poverty, would be harmful unless the truth were revealed to them.

Of this we read on page 460 of Science and Health: **"Sickness is neither imaginary nor unreal,—that is, to the frightened, false sense of the patient. Sickness is more than fancy; it is solid conviction. It is therefore to be dealt with through right apprehension of the truth of being."** Thus is the remedy set forth which destroys the form of evil termed sickness. The same remedy applies with equal success to every claim of evil, whatever its type or form.

The truth of being is the perfect antidote to every false belief arising from seeing God's creation erroneously. Evil is destroyed when the facts of true being are gained. This possibility is present for every mortal who will prayerfully seek what God has revealed.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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"THE LUMBERJACKS": *An Etching by Alphonse Legros*

THE NAME OF Alphonse Legros ranks with the names of Charles Méryon, Seymour Haden, and J. A. M. Whistler, as a preëminent etcher of his day (1837–1911). He was a painter, sculptor, and etcher, but his fame today rests upon his gifts in the latter medium.

Legros, though born in Dijon, France, spent nearly half a century in London, where he was a teacher highly regarded in the arts. His teaching even exercised some influence upon his prints, which he treated experimentally, altering and improving and altering again each fresh effort. Included among the etchings by Legros are personal portraits, landscapes, and genre subjects. There is an underlying quality of drama in the Legros etchings, a calm pathos and touching sympathy with the trials of mankind.

These lumberjacks ("Les Bûcherons") have been portrayed in a tensely organized pattern. The subject is an uncommon one. It held a fascination for the artist-teacher in its thrusts and counterthrusts of line composition. Legros expressed tellingly the strain under which these woodsmen worked, but he did not neglect the more peaceful elements in his vista.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Le Mal n'a pas de Pouvoir

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UNE CROYANCE qui n'est que trop générale parmi les mortels, c'est que le mal représente une réalité, un pouvoir. La crainte est l'inévitable corollaire de cette croyance: parce que le mal semble réel, on craint ses effets, on a même peur qu'il détruise la vie. Cette erreur de croyance peut être combattue et véritablement annulée par la compréhension de Dieu —en parvenant à savoir que Dieu et Sa création constituent toute la réalité; que par ailleurs le mal ne saurait avoir aucune existence réelle en dehors de la fausse croyance. Ainsi l'on réduit le mal au néant, à son état primitif.

Dans la crise mondiale qui sévit actuellement, lorsque deux grandes puissances se liguèrent, le danger menaçant les Nations Unies parut prendre de telles proportions que bien des gens furent consternés. Mais ceux qui pensèrent à ces paroles de Salomon y trouvèrent un appui, un élément de stabilité mentale (Proverbes 11:21, version anglaise): "Quoiqu'il se joigne à d'autres, le méchant ne demeurera point impuni; mais la race des justes sera délivrée." Les sages virent clairement que si le mal est irréel, une alliance des forces poursuivant de funestes desseins doit être vouée à l'insuccès.

Ici se pose la question suivante: Le mal ne semble-t-il pas quelquefois réussir? Peut-être pour un temps; mais si l'on croit que le mal puisse vraiment conduire au succès durable, on raisonne sur une base erronée. Manifestement, puisque la Vérité est finale, décisive, les choses qui ne lui sont pas conformes ne sauraient avoir de puissance ou de réalité. Nul ne soutiendra qu'à la longue le contraire de la Vérité, c'est-à-dire le faux, pourra résister au pouvoir de la Vérité divine, du Dieu tout-puissant, omniprésent. Puisque le mal est faux, irréel, son apparente multiplication, l'accroissement de son prétendu pouvoir ou de ses terreurs, ne doivent pas être tenus pour des dangers véritables qui mettraient en péril la réalité de l'être.

La Science Chrétienne fait ressortir l'irréalité du mal. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare (p. 102): "Il faut que le genre humain apprenne que le mal n'est pas pouvoir. Son soi-disant despotisme n'est qu'une phase du néant." Il est clair que ce qui mérite en Science le nom de "néant" ne devrait jamais causer la crainte ou les appréhensions.

Dès les plus anciens âges, le problème du mal sous ses multiples formes a tourmenté les mortels, parce qu'on lui attribuait une réalité plus ou moins grande. C'est seulement pour un faux sens que le mal est réel; et lorsque nous comprenons cela, il cesse de nous inspirer la crainte ou l'épouvante. Le fait essentiel, c'est que la contemplation de la réalité ne produit jamais la crainte, car la réalité — Dieu et Son univers — est invariablement bonne. Nous craignons seulement les choses que nous croyons susceptibles de nous nuire; lorsque nous apprenons que, Dieu et Son expression étant tout, rien de nuisible n'est réel, la cause de la crainte disparaît.

Il dépasse toute mesure le tableau imposé aux mortels par la croyance que le mal est un pouvoir, une réalité. La suppression de ce fardeau grâce à la lumière de la compréhension représente pour l'humanité le plus grand de tous les bienfaits. Dans ce domaine, le Christ Jésus nous fraya la voie; il accomplit une tâche très importante, prouvant d'une manière irréfutable que le mal est irréel, donc sans pouvoir. Par sa compréhension de Dieu, de la présence, de la bonté, de la totalité divines, Jésus put résister au mal sous toutes ses formes, si redoutables qu'elles parussent; il surmonta le mal, dont il prouva l'impuissance et l'irréalité.

Gouverné par l'Esprit, Jésus était capable d'annuler le mal, d'en détruire les fausses prétentions, de le réduire à son irréalité primitive; il y parvenait dans tous les cas, qu'il s'agît d'une maladie redoutée, d'un péché tenace, du manque sous une forme quelconque, de la mort elle-même. Grâce à son ministère, pour la première fois les humains purent bien saisir le caractère et la nature de la Divinité; en effet, comprenant et démontrant le Christ, la Vérité, le Maître était capable de détruire la croyance au mal et ses prétentions au pouvoir.

La Science de la révélation qu'apportait Jésus a maintenant été découverte, codifiée puis donnée au monde par Mrs. Eddy, qui l'a désignée sous le nom de Science Chrétienne. Ceux qui étudient sincèrement cette Science répètent dans une grande mesure les œuvres du Maître; ainsi de nos jours comme à l'époque de Jésus, les maux dont l'existence humaine est assaillie peuvent être annulés et détruits, avec toutes leurs suites fâcheuses.

C'est seulement pour un faux sens matériel que le mal et ses diverses phases semblent être des réalités. Mais ces conditions paraissent extrêmement réelles à ceux qui sont malades, souffrants, affamés, soucieux, craintifs. Alléger les maux, guérir et sauver ceux qui sont dans la détresse, telle est la tâche de la Science Chrétienne. Dire aux malades qu'ils ne sont pas malades, déclarer aux pauvres qu'ils ne sont pas dans la gêne, serait plutôt nuisible à moins que la vérité ne leur soit révélée.

A ce sujet, *Science et Santé* nous dit, à la page 460: "La maladie n'est ni imaginaire ni irréelle,— du moins pour le sens faux et alarmé du patient. La maladie est plus que de l'imagination; c'est une ferme conviction. Il faut par conséquent la traiter par votre vraie perception de la vérité de l'être." Voilà le remède qui détruit la maladie, cette forme du mal. Il sera du reste aussi efficace pour détruire toutes les autres prétentions du mal, sous leurs aspects les plus divers.

La vérité de l'être est l'antidote parfait contre les fausses croyances causées par des vues erronées de la création divine. Lorsqu'on saisit les faits de l'être véritable, le mal se détruit. Cette possibilité est présente pour tout homme qui prie avec ferveur et cherche sincèrement ce que Dieu a révélé.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Found in Corsica

YOU FIND CORSICA out of doors, and it is worth finding. It is a place of really amazing beauty, some of it of a wild grandeur. It is a fairyland of wild flowers and surely the sweetest-smelling spot in all the world. There is a single stretch of road leading out of Ajaccio along the sea front for some six or seven miles that during February, March, and April is so incredibly filled with perfume that we used to walk it in an intoxication, permeated with sweet odors, soaked in scents. Its wild hills are covered with *maquis*, or brush, and this growth is made up of innumerable varieties of scented plants and shrubs, whose very leaves are fragrant, whose bloom is honey. This wildness comes right to the edge of town—three miles out of the center of Ajaccio you find the traces of wild boar. The wind, blowing in from the salty Mediterranean and taking up this heady perfume is of an indescribable sweetness; it must be smelt to be appreciated! . . .

A primitive little place, Ajaccio, but lovable. It was pleasant to buy in the fruit market of the sad-faced, black-clothed women, who could smile so sweetly and who always sold to you at the prevailing price, without bargaining. Pleasant to see the peasants in the evenings sitting at the long dark wooden tables in the tiny cabarets; pleasant, too, to pass along garden walls where the nightingales sang and innumerable perfumes floated down from hedges of heliotrope, orange and lemon trees in bloom, jasmine and beds of silver lilies, and roses everywhere, yellow, white, and pink, deep crimson, red, growing in sprays and singly, climbing high or standing stiffly in little trees. —From "Corsica—The Surprising Island," by HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE. (New York, Duffield.)

Paris Was the Pattern

IN PARIS the authority of classicism was founded, and it was Paris, which in its central part is one of the most brilliant creations of classicism, that set its superscription on the style and led it on its triumphal march through the world. . . .

Modern Paris, indeed, presents the apotheosis of classicism, exhibiting the potentialities of architecture as a fine art. This Paris of Classicism is an architectural spectacle arranged in masterful fashion — a pompous show consisting of a continuous series of monumental plazas and broad avenues, gracefully interrupted by entertaining *entr'actes* in form of spacious parks and public gardens. Within the splendid framework of this enchanting scene, there appear, like actors on the stage, many magnificent buildings, isolated or arranged in a well-composed group, but always intimately connected with, and related to, one another by a co-ordinating system of geometrical axes. These monumental buildings appear in richly adorned vestments, they use a solemn and dignified language, and talk in a moving and declamatory tone; and with their ceremonial attitude they play their dumb part "*à toutes les gloires de France*."

Voltaire once said that it is the task of art to increase the fame of the King, the splendor of the Court, and the welfare of the State. With Paris as setting, classicism has accomplished one of the most imposing exemplifications of that statement. . . . In the state of absolutism even art is supposed to render homage to the sovereign power. In fact, the architecture of classicism is grand, even unsurpassable in all those qualities which at this time state and society demanded of art: qualities characterized in French as *grandeur —élégance—représentation*.

With the creation of eighteenth-century Paris, classicism was at the zenith of its destiny. Full of admiration, the world looked, from then on, at the French capital, enchanted as well as bewitched by its glamor and glare. With the pattern of Paris, it seems, a universal and popular taste was created to which the whole world was ready to surrender. Let it be added that this pattern, with its wide streets, broad avenues, and circular plazas, in many respects anticipated the news of that new rationalistic mode of life which became characteristic of modern urbanism. As a matter of fact, in eighteenth-century Paris, certain needs of the modern metropolis were already satisfied long before, in the course of the Industrial Revolution, they were actually felt. Take all these facts together, and you have the reasons for the immense and never-ceasing influence spreading from Paris through the whole civilized world up to the present time.— From "Modern Building—Its Nature, Problems, and Forms," by WALTER CURT BEHRENDT. (New York, Harcourt, Brace.)

Saga-Makers of America

THE FIRST FROST FELL in the twilight of early morning, before the east wind moved in my garden. I arose in the cool of dawn and beheld the frost on the feathery plumes of grass. The apples on the ground in the orchard gleamed with pinpoints of ruby fire and the frost lay on the uplands and meadows like stars fallen from heaven.

This was the day for which I had waited, for the Saga-Teller had promised that when the first frost fell he would come with his violin and play the old songs, the songs which have passed from the memories of even the oldest inhabitants of the valley. All summer long, the Saga-Teller had worked, mending and stringing snow-shoes with *babiche*. But with the fall of the leaves and the coming of the frost, he rested. For now fires were lit at evening and the time for telling stories was at hand.

* * *

In the afternoon he came, with his youngest great-grandson, who carried the violin tucked beneath one arm and held the old man with the other.

I went out to welcome him. "You walk as if you knew the stones on these steps very well."

"And so I do," he replied in a rich, golden voice, using the patois. "As a young man I stood here, when the stones were laid, and looked down on the valley, toward the unknown northern lands."

* * *

The old man was silent for a little while, listening and musing. There was peace around us and the glory of the maples, the red of the maples, the sharp, sweet tang of the maples. And the bees put a contentment upon us. Down in the valley below, the hay ricks creaked, for they were bringing in the last of the hay and gathering in the sweet corn from the fields. There was the cool white sun of autumn in the thin, radiant sky and the scent of the harvested fields. The west wind, wandering over the garden wall, brought the breath of the goldenrod along the road. We heard the swish-swish of the grasses, in which the sap had slowed, and the chime of waters on the shore far beyond us.

* * *

"Here they placed the first stones," the old man said, sighing, "and raised the flag over the land. And when the walls and roof were builded, they opened the doors for trade and sent boats out among the lakelands and as far as the snowfields. This was one of the greatest countinghouses of the Company." He reached out and touched the wall beside us. "It is the same stone. Time has not leveled it. And it is beloved to me because of the thoughts which came to me when I lived beneath this roof as a young man. These stones know me.

"I was an *engagé*, you know, one of those who came from the East, in Quebec, to work in the West. And I traveled from the Arctic to Oregon, by dogteam and oxcart and river packet. Wherever I went, my violin followed, for that was my life and my love. Yes, my music was so well known that they would send from as far away as York Factory and say: 'Come and play for us at the Christmas *régal*.' I know songs which go back to the dark times and songs which came across the sea, though no man knows how. And I have tunes of my own, which the winds and the waves and the stars gave to me."

He touched a string on the violin and the instrument sang. "This is a song I heard," he said, "when I first came down into the Red River Valley, where the Red River meets the Assiniboine. A *voyageur* chanted it as he dipped his paddle in the blue river water." And the music came then, rich with sadness. It made me think of the river sliding beneath the moon and of lonely little winds in the night.

* * *

Now, as he talked and made music, the past fell away and I beheld the days of his youth as if I had lived them. I saw the valley below, not gold with the stubble of autumn, but gold with the dried buffalo grass. And I beheld the York boats, those heavy scows with sails, coming up the river. Shots thundered from the fort to greet them and, when they put in at the pier, a stately gentleman stepped out. It was the Silver Chief himself, that great lord from Scotland, with his kind, beautiful face. Behind him came the *voyageurs*, in their clean buckskin, with vivid red sashes of *étoffe*. And now the factor came down from the fort, with the armed *coureurs de bois* around him.

There are many who read from books and have a memory for such things but there are few like that old man, who could not write his own name in English, but who read from the book of life and had wandered across the face of America while it was young, gathering the richness of its story and song while its people were saga-making.

* * *

The night was cold when the old man and his great-grandson rose to go. The moon was coming up at the edge of the world and I walked with them until we heard the creak of wheels and a voice called through the stillness, asking for the old man and the boy.

They went away through the luminous night, the old man perched on the seat, the boy huddled beside him, half asleep. The sky was a silver meadow and the hills were drawing themselves off for sleep. The voice of the violin came to me, one last song in farewell.

ELMAR MACHAN

Friend With a Folded Book

You have heard whispering. Drop your book.
Remember the orchard and blossoms falling,
and remember the light sweet wind and the way
the new birds, warm in the nest, were feebly calling?
Remember the way wind gently shook
the tree, and how fruit softly fell;
and, hearing the whispers of water in the rocky brook,
remember what whispering summer had to tell?

Remember this, and then go forth.
Go onward. Soon the roaring north
will silence all the autumn talk
among the racing leaves and shaken bush.
Go onward swiftly with the wind, and walk
with spirit sweeping summer wide. And go
throughout the chattering fall before the hush—
the final silent eloquence of snow
and winter find you sitting by the fire,
dreaming of whispers, dreaming of autumn talk,
as flame leaps higher,
as thoughts go back where birds and bright leaves wing,
as thoughts go forward toward another spring.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Mood

The thin, cool fingers of the rain
Tap at the pane—

The vine that blazed so red today
Is dull and gray;

The shrill-voiced magpie from the lane
Has gone away.

I, too, put on a sober gown
And smooth my hair down, sleek and brown,
And slow my step, and every way
Prepare for winter's stay.

FANE MERRIMAN HORTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Indian Question Ticklish All Around ..... ***By Joseph C. Harrison***

Speaking cautiously, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has told newspapermen that the United States Government is giving the fullest feasible attention to the thorny question of British-Indian relations. Perhaps wisely, he refused to say what, if anything, Washington is doing about the situation.

Although still a "second class" problem so far as this country is concerned, the Indian affair is an extremely ticklish one to officials here. In studying it they must take into account British sensibilities, the attitude of the American people, their own sense of democratic responsibility and, above all, the effect of India upon the United Nations' war effort.

It is patent that Washington would not only like to see the Indian problem settled immediately but would also be willing to do all in its power to help such a settlement. Officials here are acutely aware of the necessity for a full-scale mobilization of the Far East's human and material resources if there is to be any guarantee of victory. Yet until now the United States has been able to do little more than hope that Britain and the All-India Congress would reach a compromise.

Today, however, there is some evidence that the United States Government is urging the British, ever so tactfully, of course, to reopen negotiations with the Indian leaders. The State Department has regretted the suspension of all friendly contact between London and the Hindu and Moslem leaders and is thought to have made its feelings known to the British Embassy.

Not Likely to Cross London

But this does not mean that the United States is prepared to push the issue if London shows itself adamant against further talks at this time. Regardless of how important Washington may consider India to be, it should be remembered that this country is not likely to cross London on an Empire question.

Actually, there is no clear evidence that Washington has made up its mind about the Indian problem. Officials agree that whole-hearted Indian co-operation against the Japanese is worth important sacrifices, but there the agreement ends. No two parties concur as to the best method of guaranteeing firm Indian resistance to the Axis. One man believes that India should be given home rule and that this would automatically galvanize the natives into a stalwart defense of their homes. Another holds that the Indians disike the British more than they do the Japanese, that to grant them home rule would be to plunge the country into chaos and that, given an inch, the Indians would take an ell—but against the British not the Japanese.

Some very influential members of the Administration have let it be known privately that they believe that India must be considered in the light of the Atlantic Charter and that Britain must resign itself to inevitable independence. They have been critical of the attitude taken by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and hold that it would be better to do today what must, in their opinion, be done tomorrow.

These officials are in a position to carry their opinions to the President, although it is not known whether or not he agrees. In view of the principles expressed in the Atlantic Charter, however, it is assumed that the President hopes that India will be a beneficiary of that wider democracy which is one of the objectives of the present United Nations' war effort.

Despite their feelings, none of these officials would approve of any American move which would embarrass the British. It is safe to say that the official policy of this Government is to accept without question any London decision as to India, regardless of the fact that American troops and the American war effort are now directly involved.

Public Opinion Confused

Public opinion in the United States also appears to be more or less confused over the Indian question. Although most Americans who have given the problem any thought seem to feel an instinctive sympathy for Indian efforts to achieve independence, there is a readiness on the part of many persons to admit that the problem baffles them. They are inclined to express thankfulness that the problem is for Britain, not America to handle.

There are, however, a small number of citizens in the United States who feel very strongly about the Indian situation and believe that it is so vital to the war effort that it is almost as much an American affair as it is British. A number of these individuals have banded together and placed a full-page newspaper advertisement urging President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to use their influence with the British Government and the National Congress of India in an effort to "find that way of action which will most speedily bring India into the ranks of our allies by beginning now the program of her independence."

There seems little doubt but what the British, given sufficient American and Chinese pressure, would be willing to reconsider the Indian question. It is not at all certain, however, that Washington is willing to exercise that pressure. But it is quite likely that the problem is being informally canvassed by American and British officials.

The Philippines Speak:

Quezon's Finance Minister Confident ..... ***By Walter Robb***

The military government organized by President Quezon of the Philippines during his sojourn at Corregidor is now domiciled at Washington, another government-in-exile. Among its officials is Col. Andres Soriano, its Minister of Finance. He it was who flew from General MacArthur in Mindanao to Mr. Quezon in Negros, with General MacArthur's invitation to Mr. Quezon to join him in Australia.

Paying troops, consulting Gen. W. F. Sharp in Mindanao, Gen. Bradford Chynoweth in the middle islands and General MacArthur, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright and Mr. Quezon they kept Colonel Soriano flying a lot. All Filipinos turned their private and company planes over to the United States service against the Japanese: they lost them, in most cases, in this way, and in all cases took the consequences of loyalty.

Colonel Soriano himself is wealthy, his commercial and industrial interests are world-wide and aside from mines lost to the enemy in the Philippines he has three mines in Africa. He is as old as American sovereignty over the Philippines, and was born at Manila. Part of his boyhood education was obtained in England; he speaks English the American way, but has London's financial confidence and among his business associates are world-wide British traders and investors.

Return Engagement Begun

General MacArthur said on reaching Australia from Corregidor, thanks to John Bulkeley's speedy PTs and our bombers, "I came out and I will return." Colonel Soriano believes that "return engagement" with the enemy has already begun, down in the Solomons and over in China, and that from China, not too many months hence, the United Nations will be smashing Japan at home, from the air, and winning victory with a grand offensive.

Much of Colonel Soriano's education and experience has been military; at Corregidor and earlier at Manila he was closely in touch and association with General MacArthur, and he finds that time only adds to his confidence in General MacArthur's commanding ability.

Colonel Soriano reports that Filipinos in general have this same feeling, and when he left the archipelago with Mr. Quezon late in March, morale was solid among the masses of the people. The people but wait new opportunities to help the United States.

The Philippine government-in-exile is far from bankrupt. It needs no dollar from Washington in order to carry on. It had large bank credits this side, when Japan struck—and still has them. The Philippine public debt is very small both in sum and per capita.

Sound Financial Outlook

Financially, when the war is over and the archipelago back under our flag, the Philippines will be able to rehabilitate themselves. Their birthrate is such that their population will probably grow even during the onerous Japanese occupation of their territory. But the occupation makes the people hard up, where they had been very prosperous. The wage the Japanese pay is low, and all the money used is spurious—of no real value.

This situation has two sides, and its firmer side is not at all to Japan's advantage. By cheating Filipinos with spurious monetary currency, Japan makes no headway with its co-prosperity argument; and by attacking their dignity individually, and as a people, it fails with them politically—right from the start. They will endure anything they must endure at the point of Japanese arms, triumphant for the moment, but they will yield Japan nothing willingly.

The mere presence of Japanese authority over them enhances their trust in the United States. Really, President Quezon's authority prevails. He widely published to the people, before he left the archipelago, what they were to do in his absence and just what their conduct toward Japan was to be. Colonel Soriano says the people respect these presidential instructions to them, and will follow them to the letter.

To Change the Subject:

War Changes in Chicago ..... ***By Bernice Stevens***

Chicago is a long way from the war in many respects, but you can get pretty close to some genuine war activity in one lunch hour. In fact, loop workers, who are of the strolling type, find the war has pretty much taken over their old noontime haunts.

Take Grant Park, a favorite spot for getting the sun for instance. Where there used to be a half-dozen or so softball games in progress, you now watch sailors from Navy Pier drilling and going through rigid calisthenics. Soldiers in the Army radio school which has taken over the Stevens and Congress hotels have taken over the ball diamonds a bit further south for their drilling and exercising. Out on Lake Michigan some days you can see the new Wolverine, recently commissioned aircraft carrier, and if you happen there at the right time, you may see a plane land or take off. Further out in the lake, you'll see landing barges, also manned by men from Navy Pier. Over on the Chicago River, Michigan Avenue bridge spectators watch sailors learning to row life boats.

A few blocks west is State Street, which considers itself the world's greatest concentration of retail selling. Women and girls still spend their noon hours window shopping, but exhibits of war machines, collections of scrap metal, and military uniforms are now on view with new hats, shoes, and other fashions.

The boarded-over sections that sometime this year will be entrances to the new subway have been freshly painted—red, white, and blue and lettered "Fly for Navy." Every now and then along comes a tri-colored streetcar, bus, or delivery truck, with "Buy War Bonds and Stamps" blazoned all over it. Speaking of bonds and stamps, there's a booth where they can be bought, on every street corner and in every department store and just about everywhere else you go.

There is plenty of free noon-hour entertainment, too, much more than there ever was back in the old days. Professional actors, opera stars, trios, big-name bands are likely to turn up anywhere with a performance. Their services are free, of course, but the lunch-hour strollers are expected to buy stamps and bonds to pay for it. Some of it is just a bit reminiscent of World's Fair days. Every show has a barker, only now he urges the crowd to buy bonds. There's a cheer whenever there is a bond bought.

Just about everywhere you go you can see a young lad being sworn in as a naval air cadet. It's become quite a noontime habit, and one which the crowds seem to like. One day it's a boy who's made Mayor of the City for a day. Another day it's a former star football player. Again it's the one thousandth employee of one of the loop's leading firms to join the armed forces.

Sky Battleships in Van of Air War on All Fronts

Bomber's striking power is expected to relegate the fighter plane to a secondary place.

Trend toward monsters of sky, started in 1940, has accelerated greatly in past six months.

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In spite of the fact that the Navy reportedly is seeking between 2 and 4 billion dollars for an estimated 19,000 new fighter planes, the big bomber is soon likely to relegate the fighter to a definitely secondary position.

A survey of the military aviation situation as it shapes up at the moment leads readily to this conclusion. The whole trend of the war since the Battle of Britain in September, 1940, has pointed to the gradual replacement of the pursuit ship by the sky battleship.

And in the past six months there has been a marked acceleration of this trend.

Here are just a few of the significant developments in this direction:

1. A new American super bomber soon will go into quantity production.
2. Bombers have put the United States back in the running in the Pacific.
3. RAF bombers have carried out devastating large-scale raids on more than a dozen German industrial cities with estimated losses of less than 10 per cent.
4. Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Chief of the United States Bomber Command in Britain, has predicted that Allied bombers soon will be able to destroy Germany's military power.
5. The famed Boeing B-17, or Flying Fortress, as it is better known, has more than held its own against the best German and Japanese fighter opposition.
6. British Avro Lancasters have carried 8 tons of bombs up to 1,500 miles.
7. The Germans have appeared over Britain with a new type of heavy bomber capable of flying at a height of 40,000 feet.

In spite of its rapid development as a combat unit, the fighter plane, obviously, cannot compare with the big bomber as an agency of destruction.

The chief function of the fighter at present is to protect the bomber—a situation somewhat analagous to an armored car being protected by boys on bicycles armed with air rifles. Sizeable groups of fighters usually fly above and below the altitude at which bombers are proceeding and either in front or in back of the bomb carriers.

But if big bombers can be armored sufficiently to make them virtually invulnerable against fighter opposition and given a ceiling beyond fighter range, as is now indicated, the pursuit ship's value as a guardian will have been largely dissipated. It is entirely possible that the near future will see the pursuit ship confined to reconnaissance, strafing and similar functions in close liaison with ground operations.

Boeing

New Monarchs of the Skies—The Big Bombers

These Flying Fortress planes, shown soaring over the mountains of Oregon, are identical with the models now being used by the United States Army Air Forces to carry out damaging raids on German cities and war industries and on Japanese air and naval bases.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that neither the United States Army's fighter of fighters, the Republic P-47 or Thunderbolt, now coming off the assembly lines, nor Germany's highly regarded new Focke-Wulfe 190 fighter is believed to have a ceiling of more than 36,000 feet. This is approximately 4,000 feet under the ceiling claimed for the new German high altitude bomber and for an improved model of the Flying Fortress which soon will be ready for action. Moreover, both fighters lose a fair proportion of their speed and general efficiency in the rarefied atmosphere of ceiling height.

A bomber flying at 40,000 feet, incidentally, is almost a mile above the range of the best antiaircraft batteries now in existence.

Skeptics have been inclined to argue that the heavy weather over most of Europe, especially in the fall and winter, will make it difficult for the high altitude bomber to perform efficiently. But Col. Hugh J. Knerr, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army Air Force, disagrees. In the current issue of The American Mercury he asserts that clouds which appear very thick from the ground often prove to be thin when you are on top looking down. He also points out that with the secret American bombsight the bombardier does not have to see the target at the moment he releases his bombs. He needs only a glimpse as he draws near.

British and American experts, for the most part, have been convinced for some time that the super bomber is the supreme weapon in aerial warfare. The appearance of the new heavy stratosphere plane over Britain would seem to indicate that the Germans, too, had come around to this point of view.

The Germans, as a matter of fact, appear to be undertaking with great energy the redesign of most of their front-line planes in the light of combat experience and as a result of information uncovered by their intelligence services. Apparently the Germans have succeeded in putting new model fighters and bombers into quantity production in spite of the intensity of the British raids and the campaign for Stalingrad.

In addition to the new bomber and the Focke-Wulf 190 fighter the Germans have recently come up with a four-motored bomber, the Heinkel 177, capable of carrying eight tons of bombs—equaling the capacity of Britain's new Lancasters; the BV 141, a special reconnaissance craft of unconventional design, the Dornier DO217-E2, an all-purpose bomber, and the Messerschmitt 109G, a high-speed fighter.

The new German planes and the palpable necessity of the Nazi regime to seek revenge for the attacks on German cities has led many observers to expect a renewal of large-scale bombing of Britain by the Luftwaffe when—and if—the situation in southern Russia reaches a degree of stabilization.

The ability of the United Nations to meet the threat of the improved German designs, therefore, becomes one of the foremost military questions of the hour.

American aviation authorities and all who are familiar with the achievements of Allied aircraft builders are confident of American and British ability not only to meet, but to improve upon any innovations the Germans may introduce in the air.

Both General Eaker and Colonel Knerr apparently are convinced beyond all doubt that Allied air power will develop to such an extent that it will be sufficient in itself to knock Germany out of the war.

Yet it is not chiefly a question of meeting or improving upon German technological progress. The problem is to meet or improve upon it in time. Too often in this war the margin between victory and defeat in the air, on the ground or at sea has depended upon which side has had the superior equipment on the scene at the right moment. Having the best planes or guns in January will not bring the decision in a battle fought three months earlier. And being able to build 50,000 airplanes a year will not be nearly as important as might seem if half of them are obsolescent by the time they reach the front.

Fortunately, however, American and British aircraft designers seem to have become reasonably well aware of this and there are grounds for believing they will be able to keep a technological stride ahead of the Axis engineers.

For example, Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the American Air Forces, recently disclosed that long-range bombardment planes, weighing 100 tons or more were in the design stage. And Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, according to William B. Ziff in "The Coming Battle of Germany," envisages a plane of 32,000 horsepower carrying a bomb load of 100 tons. The most powerful airplane engine now known does not exceed 3,000 horsepower and the largest bomb capacity is 8 tons.

The length of time required to effect radical changes in fighter plane and bomber designs has not been generally appreciated and the attempt has been accompanied by many failures. On the other hand, minor alterations in design and equipment are accomplished with much greater rapidity than is usually supposed and with little or no slowdown in production rate.

Glenn Martin and other manufacturers have divulged that every recent major engagement in which American pilots have taken part has led to some improvement in planes in production. Parenthetically, the manner in which new tooling has been introduced into aircraft assembly lines without halting output even for a moment is little short of remarkable and a striking example of American industrial genius.

Aircraft of Countries at War—Thumbnail Handbook

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The planes of the United Nations versus the aircraft of the Axis! How do they compare? What are their respective capacities? Which side has the best bombers, the best fighters?

The answers to these and other questions germane to the great air battles and attacks expected over Europe this fall may be found in the following thumbnail descriptions of the leading models now being employed by both sides in the global war:

United States Army

Republic Thunderbolt P-47-B—This is perhaps the United States' outstanding high-altitude interceptor-fighter. It is believed to be able to operate at 36,000 feet in competition with the Focke-Wulf's 190 feet. It has a 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney "Double Wasp" 18-cylinder engine, making it what is believed to be the highest-powered Army fighter. It is also equipped with a turbosupercharger.

Bell P-39 (Airacobra)—Probably the outstanding medium-altitude fighter. It is powered by an Allison 1,150-horsepower V-12 liquid-cooled engine mounted in back of pilot and transmitting its power through the drive shaft to the propeller. A 20-mm. or 37-mm. cannon fires through the propeller hub and multiple machine guns are mounted in the fuselage and wings.

Curtiss P-40F (Warhawk) — The successor to the P-40E and the "Tomahawks" and "Kitty Hawks"—a fighter monoplane which distinguished itself in the Far East in the hands of the "Flying Tiger" squadron. The new model is believed to be in the 400-miles-an-hour, high-altitude class and is the first American plane to be powered with the British-designed, Packard-built Rolls-Royce "Merlin" engine, 1,150 horsepower. It has heavy fire power, six 50-caliber machine guns.

North American P-51 (Mustang)—A single-seater medium-altitude fighter with an Allison V-1 liquid-cooled engine which has recently drawn praise from the British.

Lockheed P-38 (Lightning)—A twin-engined single-seater interceptor-fighter, believed to be in the 400-miles-an-hour class. Heavily armed, it has distinguished itself in action off the Aleutians.

Boeing B-17F (better known as the Flying Fortress)—This efficient weapon is described by some Army experts as the "best daylight bomber in the world," and in support of their description, they point to the Rouen, Abbeville and Amiens day raids in Occupied France. Equipped with four 1,200-horsepower Wright motors, with Dr. Sanford Moss's turbosuperchargers which utilize exhaust gases to pump in oxygen at high altitudes, thus permitting it to fly 30,000 feet or higher, the B-17 has a speed of about 335 miles an hour, a range of between 3,000 and 4,000 miles, and a bomb-carrying capacity of four tons under certain conditions. The "fantastic" accuracy of its bombing, attested by British observers, is due largely to the famous and secret Norden bombsight.

Consolidated B-24 (called Liberator by the British)—Slower than the B-17, this craft can carry a greater load of bombs a longer distance. Due to lack of transport planes, some of them have been converted to overseas transports. Powered with four 1,200-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engines, to which turbosuperchargers were recently added, they now have a ceiling enabling them to get beyond the range of antiaircraft fire, one of their early serious defects.

Martin B-26 (called the Marauder by the British)—Outstanding American medium bomber, powered with two 1,825-horsepower motors giving it a speed which enables it to outrun fighters that cannot do better than 350 miles an hour. It carries two tons of bombs.

North American B-25 (Mitchell)—A twin-engined bomber which distinguished itself when, presumably operating from airplane carriers (neither confirmed nor denied by the Navy), a group of them under Brig. Gen. James Doolittle carried out the spectacular raid on Tokyo on April 18. Powered with 1,700-horsepower engines, the Mitchell is slightly slower than the B-26 but carries a two-ton load of bombs and has a range of about 1,500 miles.

Douglas A-20—This attack bomber is an outstanding "in-between" design with the speed of a fighter yet packing some of the punch of a medium bomber. Like the "Boston" and "Havoc," it has won praise from British pilots. Twin-engined, it carries a heavy enough load of bombs for launching against ground installations or armored concentrations which may block an advance.

United States Navy

Grumman Avenger—Outstanding carrier-based torpedo plane which made a spectacular debut at Midway. Put into production shortly after Pearl Harbor, the Avenger has a 14,000-mile range, a 20,000-foot ceiling, a speed of more than 270 miles an hour, and maneuverability and armament that put it near the fighter class. It differs from previous torpedo bombers in that it carries its 2,000-pound torpedo or a similar weight of bombs in a streamlined bomb bay instead of being slung underneath the fuselage.

Grumman F4F-3 Wildcat (British Martlet)—Outstanding Naval carrier fighter. It is a medium altitude craft powered with a 1,200-horsepower air-cooled engine. With a speed of about 320 miles, the Wildcat has consistently outfought the Japanese Zero.

Great Britain

Supermarine Spitfire — The famous "Spitter," a single seater multi-gun day and night fighter, is acclaimed by American pilots a better pursuit craft than any American-made plane. Powered with Rolls-Royce Merlin 1,260-horsepower engine, it has a ceiling of 36,000 feet, mounts two 20mm. cannon and four machine guns, the latter in the wings. It is in the 400-miles-an-hour class and outguns the Messerschmidt, though not able to outmaneuver it at higher altitudes.

Hawker Hurricane — A single-seat fighter, available in its latest version with either 12 machine guns or four 20-mm. cannons, and thus regarded as the most heavily armed fighter in the world. It is also available as a light bomber and with additional fuel tanks as a long-range fighter.

Bristol Beaufighter—The famous long-range night fighter-bomber which, manned by special "night-conditioned" pilots, took such a heavy toll of German raiders over England that the Luftwaffe had to discontinue night operations in force. It is in the 330-miles-an-hour class, on a virtual par with fighter-plane speed, and is powered by two Bristol Hercules 1,400-horsepower engines.

Short Stirling — Another of Britain's notable long-range heavy four-engined bombers, the first to go into service in the RAF. It is regarded as one of the heaviest planes in service in the world. It carries eight tons of bombs, hence can release four of the "block-busters" or two of the newer 4,000-pound type.

Avro Lancaster—Usually considered in the same classification as the American Boeing Flying Fortress, with the notable difference that the Lancaster is a medium-altitude night bomber carrying eight tons of bombs, whereas the Flying Fortress is a high-altitude daylight bomber carrying only three tons of bombs. The Lancaster has a bomb compartment 33 feet long. It is powered with four Rolls-Royce Merlin liquid-cooled engines which are underslung from the wing, a new departure in design. This mounting provides an unbroken air flow. The normal crew consists of six—a captain, second pilot, observer (navigatorbomb aimer), two radio operators / air gunners and an air gunner. Wing span is 102 feet and fuselage is 70 feet. The maximum speed is approximately 300 miles an hour. It has a range of about 3,000 miles with 2,140 imperial gallons of petrol aboard. The plane's ceiling is estimated at 25,000 feet.

Avro Manchester — This twin-engined bomber mounts two Rolls-Royce "Vulture" 24-cylinder engines developing probably 2,000 horsepower each. It weighs 25 tons loaded, carries a crew of six or seven, has a maximum speed of 300 miles an hour with a range of approximately 2,000 miles. It carries five tons of bombs, and is armed with eight machine guns in the nose and tail turrets, all hydraulically operated.

Handley-Page Halifax — One of Britain's most notable heavy four-engined long-range types manufactured under the Handley-Page system of "split construction" (subassemblies it would be called here) specially evolved for quantity production.

Germany

Messerschmitt 109-G — This newest German fighter has just put in an appearance on the Russian front. It is a partly armored plane with a liquid-cooled 1,700-horsepower engine. It has three cannon and two machine guns. Speed is estimated at 350 miles an hour at 3,000 feet and 325 at 12,000 feet. Ceiling not known.

Junkers 88-P—This is the high-altitude bomber that has been seen over Britain at 40,000 feet. Nothing is known, as yet, about its armor or its speed, but in order to operate at such a height it must have a compression chamber for its crew. There has been no indication of its bomb-carrying capacity.

Heinkel 177—This is a four-motored heavy bomber which has also been seen over Britain recently. It is believed to have the greatest bomb-carrying load of any German plane. Its ceiling is somewhere around 23,000 feet and its speed is estimated at better than 250 miles an hour.

Focke-Wulf 190—The new and efficient German fighter is small and heavily armored. It is 29 feet 4 inches long with a wingspread of 34 feet 5 inches, making it smaller than Britain's Spitfire. It has four 20-mm. cannon and two machine guns and possesses a top speed of 375 miles an hour. It is powered by a 14-cylinder radial engine developing 1,600 horsepower, which is most efficient at 18,000 feet. Top ceiling is believed to be about 36,000 feet. One of the plane's best features is its quick rate of climb—3,250 feet a minute at 17,500 feet.

Dornier DO217-E2—The Germans call this their all-purpose bomber and the last word in dive-bombers. It appear to be a modification of the DO-215 and DO-17, with a greater bomb-carrying capacity and cruising range than either of these twin-engine monoplanes. The DO-125 and DO-17 have a maximum bomb capacity of 2,200 pounds, a range of 750 miles, a top speed of 275 miles an hour, and a ceiling of 26,000 feet. Just how far the DO217-E2 exceeds these performances is being carefully guarded by the Germans, but it is known to have two 14-cylinder 1,600-horsepower engines.

BV-141 — This strange-looking Nazi craft has its motor and steering gear in the left wing and a closed cockpit for three men in the right wing. It is said to be fast and maneuverable and armed with cannon and machine guns.

Japan

Mitsubishi Zero — Japan's best fighter, designated from the Japanese year 2,600, corresponding to our 1940, is more heavily armored than its predecessors and more heavily gunned than the American P-40's to which it was a tactical surprise when first introduced in the South Pacific. It is more maneuverable at high altitudes than the stock P-40 against which it was first thrown, though probably at the expense of less armor protection for the pilot. It has two 20-mm. cannon as well as four machine guns, and a speed of about 350 miles an hour at best operating altitude. Its ceiling is estimated at 35,000 feet.

Sente-K1-001 — This all-metal monoplane, powered by an air-cooled motor of at least 1,000 horsepower, is said to have a top speed in excess of 300 miles an hour. This plane was also a surprise to United States forces at the beginning of the war. It is modern in all respects.

Allan D. Cruickshank

Teachers, youth leaders, librarians and nature enthusiasts spend study-vacations at the Audubon Nature Camp, at Medomak, Maine. More than 1,300 campers from 38 states have attended this camp during its seven years. Top row, left: Members of a Bird Class photographing nestlings of the Double-Crested Cormorant. Left center: Here is where they live by thousands, on Old Hump Ledge. Right center: The Camp buildings among the trees. Right: A Plant Class studying a marine plant specimen. Lower row, left: Plant Class studying lichen. Center: A Bird Class on location. Right: A Marine Class at the point of discovery.

Audubon Nature Camp Where Adult Campers Study Island Plant and Bird Life

By Ethel C. Ince
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To the busy desk of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, there came, not long ago, a letter that might be offered in a discussion of the question, Has young America any interest in conservation?

"I have heard that the hunters want an open season on the Wood Duck," the letter read. "I am only an eighth grade pupil, and I don't remember having ever seen any of these birds. If people are allowed to kill them, I suppose I never will. . . . I hope you will do your best to continue the protection of this lovely bird."

The letter is hardly enough, in itself, perhaps, to prove anything conclusive. But when we consider that the Buffalo (N. Y.) schoolgirl who wrote it was one of 150,000 girls and boys—in every State in the Union, in Alaska, the five provinces of Canada, in Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands—who are enrolled every year to study nature, as members of Junior Audubon Clubs, it becomes at once more important.

150,000 Reasons

These young club members furnished the National Audubon Society with 150,000 reasons for wanting to found a nature camp where youth leaders, teachers, and those who enjoy nature as a hobby, could have experiences with wild life that are not to be had through books and pictures. Conviction that children's native interest in the outdoors could be developed only by teachers and youth leaders trained in an understanding and appreciation of nature, made John Hopkinson Baker, executive director of the National Audubon Society, an eager spokesman for such a camp.

More than 5,000,000 enrollments during the first 25 years of the Junior Audubon Clubs' existence was an impressive figure. With an acute perception of the importance of conserving America's natural resources before they are exploited beyond saving, Mr. Baker was convinced that it was worth making a special effort to win these children and young people to a sustained interest in nature.

When the Audubon Nature Camp, at Medomak, Maine, closed its 1942 season, a few weeks ago, the roster of its activities for seven summers fully justified the hopes of its founders. More than 1,300 campers from 38 States had taken advantage of the special opportunities it offers.

The name Andubon is a synonym for birds, and one thinks casually that an Audubon camp is, of course, a bird study camp. The program of the Audubon Nature Camp is, in fact, far more comprehensive and fundamental than it could be if it dealt with one phase of wild life alone.

All Forms Of Nature

Its campers do indeed roam the wooded shores of delightful Hog Island, in Muscongus Bay, on which the camp is located, training their binoculars on the birds that abound in that favorable region. Just as zealously, they tramp through forests and along beaches, wade in swamps, brooks and the bay at low tide, clamber over rocks and follow foot paths through pastures and cut-over ground, carrying hand lenses and with cans slung over their shoulders to preserve in good condition the specimens of plants, mosses and lichens, or marine life that every field trip yields.

One of this summer's campers described the comprehensive aspect of the work at the camp very well, in a letter he wrote afterwards to Mr. Carl W. Buchheister, director.

"I not only had a thoroughly good time (at the camp)," he wrote, "but also feel that I have profited to an amazing degree.

What Conservation Really Is

"During the past two years, I have received quite a bit of instruction, of one form or another, on various aspects of natural history. However, none of the instructors laid, as did your staff, such heavy emphasis on 'interrelationships' and interdependencies.' This is interesting to me, since, the moment I was introduced to the ecological approach, many subjects became both increasingly interesting and better understood. Then, too, I got a good start towards a clear perception of what conservation really is and why there is such a necessity for it.

"Therefore, I give you my most sincere thanks for enabling me to benefit from such a rich experience."

This camper's tribute to the fine work of the staff at Audubon Nature Camp recalls one of the most refreshing experiences of a stay at the camp, and that is, the spontaneous enthusiasm of each member of the staff for his or her particular field of nature study, and their enjoyment, individually and collectively, of all the varied aspects of nature. This enthusiasm on the part of the instructors is a splendid touchstone that quickly discloses where a camper's keenest interest lies and helps to channel every individual's activities most profitably.

A study of the roll of campers for the seven seasons shows that more than half were teachers—of elementary or high school grades, or in normal schools. Youth leaders, other than teachers, and hobbyists comprised something more than a quarter; and the remainder were librarians, research workers, garden club members, members of natural history organizations, etc.

Return Eager To Share

These campers return to their communities eager to share the new aspects of nature study they have gained. Some have served on their local conservation committees; others have started local wildlife sanctuaries, or given talks on nature. Those who were on the staffs of youth organizations, such as National Camp Fire Girls and National Boy Scouts, have prepared for their official publications nature articles that have reached hundreds of thousands of girls and boys.

A camper from Memphis, Tenn., served on a nature curriculum committee after her stay at camp, and as a result of her work thousands of Memphis children belong to Audubon Clubs and many camp ideas have been introduced into the schools of that city. A camper on the staff of a museum in New Haven, Conn., organized in one school year, 97 Audubon Junior Clubs, representing 2,627 children, and started a special club paper.

Last October, the National Audubon Society sent a return postcard to all the camp's alumni, asking what they had done during the previous twelve months to further nature study and conservation. About one-fourth of the alumni responded. A summary of the replies showed that, in school classes, clubs, camps, libraries, through lectures, field trips and exhibits, these 314 alumni had reached 40,299 adults and 211,068 children.

A story of Audubon Nature Camp is not complete without a word about its site. How was it that this lovely island, in an area that had been so extensively cut over, was still covered with a primeval stand of evergreens, with deep mosses underfoot—an ideal background for observing interesting fauna and flora—when, in 1935, the National Audubon Society was offered an opportunity to establish a camp there? For more than a quarter of a century, the island had been protected by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, who had a keen interest in the preservation of forests and their wild inhabitants.

When Mrs. Todd first visited Hogg Island, in 1908, there were rumors that the whole island forest was to be felled. Through her efforts this was averted and she acquired three-fourths of the entire island, posted it against shooting and tried to preserve its wild life, deer, hare and game birds.

Her daughter, Mrs. Millicent Todd Bingham, after inheriting the property, decided to make it a wild life reservation in perpetuity. She interested Dr. James M. Todd, who bought the point that was being held by outside owners, and presented it to the National Audubon Society as a site for a camp. The rest of the island is now the Todd Wild Life Sanctuary, which the Audubon Nature Camp holds a lessee's rights to use for purposes of study.

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Through the Editor's Window

The Family That Plays Together Stays Together

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even playtime these days is different. The British could elaborate on that. War jobs and longer hours, gas and rubber disappearances, "war bond budgeting," soaring taxes, and the need to curtail any unnecessary travel—all these combine to keep the family at home. Also the intensifying of all effort in speeding up production, the adjusting ourselves to changes and to the fluctuation of war news—all indicate a need for wholesome recreation. And at the same time, many of the forms of recreation we used to depend on have had to be given up.

In the foreword of a pamphlet on "Home Play in Wartime" made available to clubs, recreation leaders, and children's organizations by the National Recreation Association through a special grant, Paul McNutt says:

"We cannot dispense with recreation in the American home and community in the time of war. The American people need to play and they need it now. It should not detract from but should forward the war effort. Children need recreation normally and even more in time of tension and anxiety. Adults need recreation because it helps refresh and renew our minds and bodies for the war's work."

* * *

Simple, inexpensive stay-at-home recreation is what we need to plan for—and because we have got out of the way of it, this kind does need some special thought.

Giving the children lots of toys isn't the answer. Buying games equipment and leaving it at that doesn't do the trick either. Real play is likely to be simple play. Don't we need to remember that? We grown-ups are hardly ever simple enough for children. Think back and remember what simple things you used to love to play with. One of my favorite pastimes was playing dolls with empty spools on the old sewing machine. H. G. Wells says he endlessly played store with seeds in matchboxes. Dropping clothespins into a milk bottle, playing musical chairs, spinning the platter and paying forfeits, making scrapbooks of special subjects, doing charades, acting out old ballads or scenes from books are among the simple things a family can do together. And we adults will find it more fun than we thought, if we are really unselfish about starting it and in earnest about getting into the spirit of it.

* * *

There are books and these days there are special pages in magazines, which give all sorts of suggestions for home activities — games both rowdy and quiet, hobbies, reading projects, music experiences, handicrafts.

Get down on the floor and do things together, the booklet on "Home Play in Wartime" advises. I think there is nothing that helps grown-ups to get rid of "adultishness" more than sitting on the floor informally, especially with a child or two.

Another thing that helps is to throw off dining room conservatism. Don't always sit around the dining room table for meals. Try sitting in different seats at the table, serve meals in other parts of the house—the living room, the porch—have bouffet suppers, indoor picnics in interesting places or outdoor winter picnics with a fire. We often in our home have Saturday or Sunday night suppers with something toasted on forks on the log fire in the living room. Children enjoy wienie roasts around the living room hearth, everybody sitting on the floor or on low hassocks. Stories, songs, and quizzes add to the fun. It is an easy way to have child guests, too.

Organize the radio programs in your home, is also suggested in the booklet. Let us find definite means of bringing music into our home life in a natural spontaneous way. Build a knockdown pingpong table, paint the top of an old table in squares for checkers or chess. (Chess is a wonderful game and worth learning this winter if you never have. It will sharpen up your children's wits for improvement in mathematics and the natural sciences.) We can use our ingenuity to make games, playthings, craftwork such as junk jewelry out of simple materials (spools, clothespins, buttons, acorns).

* * *

Remember, too, that cards can be used for games other than bridge, and that some are simple enough for the whole family or a group of neighbors, But we need to remember, also, to fill these games with laughter and good fellowship, or we might as well not play them.

Finally, we know that whatever we do or plan—real recreation is possible only among loving hearts. A home that is made warm and wholesome with affection and unselfishness, with joy in living together and with mutual appreciation, with spontaneous laughter and with comradeship, will rest the busiest war worker and be a bond that helps steady grown-ups and children alike amid many adjustments and challenges of our days.

A Tuesday Column

College Freshmen Find War Has Made Big Changes in Courses

Girls Urged to Study Geodesy and Chemistry of Explosives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

As college students got down to work in institutions in all parts of the country last week, they found that the influence of the war had radically changed the curricula in most all schools. Liberal arts schools especially are feeling the change in the education trend. The Army and Navy, co-operating with these institutions, have put greater emphasis on subjects like mathematics, chemistry, physics and other sciences to answering the need for skilled technicians during the war. During the summer the United States Office of Education conducted classes in 30 colleges and universities to train men and women to teach mathematics and physics.

Decline In Upper Grades

Dr. Guy Snavely, executive director of the Association of American Colleges, said freshmen classes would be as large as those of former years, but that a decline would be felt in the upper grades and in the professional and teaching institutions. Some of the nation's most important law schools will be forced to operate on a skeletonized basis, he held.

Following conferences with military spokesmen, many colleges are instituting a first year program that consists of English, American history, mathematics, physics or chemistry, Dr. Snavely said, adding that these courses were required and have been substituted for the former practice of permitting students to choose their own subjects.

This curriculum is designed to provide students with the ability to express themselves correctly, give them sufficient scientific training and offer a better concept of the historical background of their country and the underlying causes of the war, according to college officials.

The gravest problem colleges face today is that of the draft. At present, the Student Enlisted Reserve Corps permits boys to remain in college for two years. Dr. Snavely said educators felt that such an arrangement was not entirely satisfactory. He recommended that colleges enlist annually 200,000 carefully selected freshmen and at the end of the first year those not passing qualifying tests would go into military service. At the end of the second year, aptitude tests would be given to select those who could serve the war effort best by continuing in college for further preparation in engineering, physics, chemistry, ministry, medicine or the industrial fields. Others would be transferred to the armed services.

Another pressing problem of institutions of higher learning is the shortage of male teachers, many of whom have left for war work and others for service in the armed forces. To meet this situation it may be necessary to drop some courses and to increase the teaching load of individual instructors, Dr. Snavely held.

Will Come Through

Higher education faces dark days, Dr. Snavely declared, voicing confidence, however, that education would come through the trying times ready to continue its constructive role in serving the youth of the nation.

Columbia and New York universities, City, Queens, Brooklyn and Hunter colleges in this area are typical of the way institutions throughout the United States have announced special courses and programs to prepare students for participation in the war effort.

At city colleges, a series of war training courses in engineering, natural science and management are being offered in co-operation with the United States Office of Education. Tuition free, the courses will be given at night to enable men and women who work during the day to attend.

Professor William Allan, director of these courses, appealed for women to enroll in them.

"We want women for every sort of war work," he declared. "Among the courses open to them is one in the chemistry of powder and explosives. This equips them to be inspectors in munitions plants. Geodetic computation will prepare them to work with the federal mapping services such as the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Our basic course in mechanical drawing will take women into the drafting rooms of any industrial war plant."

British Interest in Theater and Books Active Despite War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Despite immense difficulties, authors, players and directors are finding that wartime Britain takes a deep interest in books, theaters, and films.

Generally speaking, booksellers throughout Britain today could sell thousands of books more than they can get hold of from the publishers. The supply of newsprint for newspapers is restricted, and so is that for books. Publishers now obtain only a quarter of the amount of paper they used in the last year of peace. The consequence is that, whereas normally 13,000 books a year are published in Britain, in 1941 the figure dropped to 7,581, and of these 2,326 were reprints and new editions.

Most British publishers have entered into an agreement with the Ministry of Supply to produce their books in accordance with standards of war economy. New British volumes therefore carry a device of an open book with a recumbent lion perched on top of it. The pages of this book bear the words "Book Production War Economy Standard," and underneath is the legend "This Book is produced in complete conformity with the Authorized Economy Standards."

These standards involve the employment of only very narrow margins, inferior paper, and more closely packed print. There is no general tendency to substitute paper for cloth backs, and colored jackets are still common.

The books most people are anxious to read are war books. Publishers look with a 50 per cent more favorable eye on suggestions for works dealing with some aspect of the war than on escapist ideas. From time to time diaries of war events are brought out, and each of them is out of print in a few days.

It is difficult for new and young writers to get their work published, especially if it deals with subjects not of great popular appeal. This, of course, is because of the shortage of paper. But, on the other hand, it has to be remembered that most young writers are fully occupied either in the Services or on war work, and have comparatively little time available for literary activities.

At the same time the Service authorities are invariably willing to consider applications for temporary leave for members of the Forces engaged in creative work. A recent example of this was furnished by the Welsh short story writer, Alun Lewis, who was given a month's leave in order to complete a volume of poems.

During the summer months the British theaters both in London and the country had a very prosperous time. The fall season is in wartime a tricky period for them, because darkness comes down too early for evening performances to finish in the light. There are also great difficulties in getting back to the suburbs in the dark because of the comparative fewness of busses. Most evening performances are therefore being organized so as to finish before eight o'clock during the fall, while one theater, the Vaudeville, is staging daily matinees, with only three evening performances a week.

One prominent feature of the wartime theatrical scene is the outstanding popularity of war plays. There are in London two pieces about the merchant navy, "Lifeline" at the Duchess, and "Escort" at the Lyric, and both are having considerable success. Terence Rattigan, who wrote "French Without Tears," has a tribute to the RAF—to which he belongs—in "Flare Path" at the Apollo, and Emlyn Williams's play about bombed Londoners, "The Morning Star," has had over 300 presentations at the Globe. Noel Coward has made one of his rare personal appearances on the stage at the St. James's recently, taking over the principal part in his own play, "Blithe Spirit," for a few nights while the original player, Cecil Parker, is on holiday.

The freezing of American credits in this country is an important factor in the recent British film revival. American capital has been made available for English productions, and this has resulted notably in the making of the Twentieth Century-Fox film, "The Young Mr. Pitt," which is full of British players, including Robert Donat, but has not a penny of English money in it.

Basic English in Ceylon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Colombo, Ceylon

Perhaps this small account of Basic English may be of interest to The Christian Science Monitor:

"In Ceylon, a considerable number of teachers have now been trained to give instruction in Basic English, and so far this instruction has been confined chiefly to bilingual and Sinhalese and Tamil schools where the pupils try to get a working knowledge of English in a fairly short period. In some schools where English is the medium of instruction Basic English has been introduced into the lower forms to give pupils who do not come from English-speaking homes a chance of rapidly acquiring some knowledge of English."

L. McD. Rossiter,
Director of Education.

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Notes on the New Ballets—News of the Stage, Screen, and Art

United States Premiere For Fokine's 'Helen of Troy'

Two benefit performances will usher in the short Ballet Theater season at the Boston Opera House, beginning Oct. 14—that of the opening night, when the program will consist of "Pas de Quatre," and new to Boston, Antony Tudor's celebrated "Pillar of Fire," and the comedy hit of last season, "Bluebeard," under the auspices of the Institute of Modern Art, and the following night, for the Free French Ambulance Corps.

The latter program is comprised of two novelties, Leonide Massine's new "Aleko," fresh from its United States premiere in New York on Oct. 6, and the late Michel Fokine's last ballet, "Helen of Troy," in what is not announced as a United States premiere but apparently is, as its first New York performance does not appear on the schedule until Oct. 28. The third attraction on the bill is a request performance of "Princess Aurora," which will here be given for the first and only time this season.

* * *

It is probably well known by now that "Helen of Troy" is a balletic version of the Offenbach operetta, "La Belle Hélène," which in turn is a comedic version of the events which led up to the tragedy of the Trojan Wars; that the scenery and costumes are by the witty stage designer, Marcel Vertes, who contributed his quota to the fun of "Bluebeard," which also has an Offenbach score and Fokine choregraphy; and that the whole is anticipated as a bright and gay successor to last season's brightest and gayest ballet.

Of "Aleko" less is known, except that it follows the story but not the score of Rachmanioff's opera of that title, which is said to have been inspired by Pushkin's poem, "Tsygany" (The Gypsies), that the music used is Tchaikovsky's Trio in A minor, orchestrated by Frederick Stock, and that the décor is by the Russian painter, Marc Chagall, here making his debut as stage designer—all of which, with Massine the choregrapher, would seem to make it pretty nearly an all-Russian ballet.

* * *

An outline of the libretto of "Aleko" has now been supplied by the publicity representative of the Free French Ambulance Corps, as here indirectly quoted:

It is a tale of a bored city youth (Aleko) who joins a band of gypsies and falls in love with the leader's daughter, the lovely Zemphira. At first she responds to his advances, then tires of him, and allows herself to be overwhelmed by a young gypsy's love for her. Aleko discovers them together, and, overcome by jealousy, loses his reason.

* * *

He is obsessed by a nightmare filled with fantastic personages, among them a poet forced into a duel by social intrigué and killed. In his dilerium Aleko kills Zemphira and her gypsy lover. Whereupon her father, though heartbroken, explains to Aleko that there is no place for revenge in his philosophy; but he imposes on the youth a punishment that he considers worse than death—complete banishment from gypsy life.

This sounds very like an opera libretto, and suitable material for a romantic ballet. Fortunately, it is the dancing and not the plot that counts.

Both "Aleko" and "Helen of Troy" will be repeated at the closing performance of the engagement, Saturday evening, Oct. 17.

M. L.

Richard Tucker

Featured Players in 'Beat the Band'

Susan Miller and Jack Whiting in a romantic moment of George Abbott's new musical, continuing at the Shubert Theater in Boston.

Vandamm

Margalo Gillmore and Percy Waram

In the budget scene of "Life With Father." The play is coming to the Wilbur on Monday, to begin a three-weeks return engagement.

Program Note by Fokine For 'Helen of Troy' Ballet

The following program note to the ballet, "Helen of Troy," was written by the late Michel Fokine, the choregrapher, in connection with its world premiere in Mexico City last summer. The ballet will have its first performance in the United States at the Boston Opera House, evening of Oct. 15. The advance sale of orchestra seats will benefit the Free French Ambulance Corps. The note reads:

Without delving too deeply into archeology and without prying into family affairs, we can say that during the past 4,000 years, since the Trojan Wars, life has undergone very little change.

On the frescoes of Gnossus we find the same fashions, the same pleated skirts and small waists as we see in the fashion plates of the Victorian Era. And from the excavations on the Island of Crete we can see that the ladies of fashion of that period admired the same bathing suits and sandals and the same vases and elegant bric-à-brac as are sold today in department stores.

On the basis of these observations, we have come to the conclusion that the Homeric Greeks danced in the same manner as our ballet dancers are dancing to the music of Offenbach. Surely the dance of our Goddess of Wisdom is the same as the "intellectual" movements we see painted on ancient vases or performed in recital halls by our modern intellectuals. And our fight for the Golden Apple is nothing more nor less than a present-day football game.

We do not give a synopsis of the ballet because we feel sure that our audiences will be able to follow the unhappy sequence of events which lead from the dispute over the Golden Apple to the Trojan Wars.

Artistically speaking, we are pleased that the Golden Apple provoked the dispute which inspired so many masterpieces in all branches of art and has now led to the production of our ballet, "Helen of Troy."

Michel Fokine

Voss

William Prince

Who plays the role of the young soldier hero in "The Eve of St. Mark" at the Wilbur.

'Junior Miss' Oct. 26

A return engagement of "Junior Miss" is expected to get under way at the Wilbur Theater on Monday evening, Oct. 26. Cora Sue Collins, from the movies, is to have the role of Judy Graves, done here originally by Patricia Reardon; and Peggy Romano, the part of Fuffy Adams, first played here by Lenore Lonergan. Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson, Lynne Arlen, and Marion Edwards are among those reported for the cast.

News of the Stage

Tickets go on sale at the box office of the Wilbur Theater Thursday for the engagement of "Life With Father" which starts Monday evening at that theater.

* * *

Theaters and dates have been set for the New York premieres of "Beat the Band" and "Count Me In," now in Boston. The former will make its Manhattan debut at the Forty-sixth Street Theater on Wednesday, Oct. 14. It will be preceded by "Count Me In," which arrives at the Ethel Barrymore Theater on Thursday, Oct. 8.

* * *

Michael Myerberg will present Fredric March, Tallulah Bankhead, and Florence Eldridge in "The Skin of Our Teeth," a comedy by Thornton Wilder in New York on Monday night, Nov. 16, at a theater to be announced. The play, now in rehearsal under the direction of Elia Kazan, will open at the Shubert, New Haven, on Oct. 15. It will play a week in Baltimore, two in Philadelphia, and another in Washington prior to its New York premiere. Florence Reed will have a featured role. Albert Johnson has designed the settings.

* * *

Karen Morley, the stage and screen actress, will be featured with Leon Ames in Eric Hatch's new comedy, "Little Darling," which is now in rehearsal under the direction of Alfred de Liagre, Jr. Miss Morley's most recent New York appearances were in the revival of "Hedda Gabler" and Mr. de Liagre's production of "The Walrus and the Carpenter."

For Ice Show

Arthur M. Wirtz, co-producer with Sonja Henie of the Center Theater's current ice show "Stars On Ice," is now in California auditioning ice skaters for Sonja Henie's forthcoming sixth transcontinental tour. As usual, the tour will open in November and arrive in New York the latter part of January.

'Fibber' Back on Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Fibber McGee and Molly" (Marion and Jim Jordan)—who bring along with them such assorted characters as Mrs. Uppington, Mayor La Trivia, Old Timer, Wallace Wimple, and Nick De Popolus—begin their winter season tonight, NBC-WBZ, 9:30.

Baseball officials, players, announcers, sponsors are to gather tonight in St. Louis prior to the opening of the World Series tomorrow for a pre-game radio rally. Two soldier rooters from abroad—one a Yankee fan, the other a St. Louis supporter, will be heard by short wave, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Harry James — trumpeter-band leader—and his orchestra are to take over the programs of Glenn Miller, who is now a captain in the Army, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Edwin C. Hill, veteran newspaper man, is to resume his regular series of weekly news comments, CBS-WEEI, 6:15 p. m.

Wednesday

Mutual is to begin its fourth year of exclusive radiocasting of the World Series, from Sportsman Park, St. Louis, with Red Barber and Bill Corum handling the microphones for the games between the St. Louis Cardinals and the New York Yankees, MBS-WNAC, 2:15 p. m.

Two Chekhovs on the Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

For the first time before a New York audience, Michael Chekhov acted in English at the Barbizon Plaza Theater Saturday night, in two sketches by his uncle, Anton Chekhov. It was virtuoso playing. And to those who had never seen the Moscow Art Players—either abroad or when they were in the United States in 1923 and 1924—it introduced the Russian classic style of acting as practised by one of its most brilliant exponents. Watching Mr. Chekhov illuminates theory and enlivens academics.

The two dramatic miniatures in which Mr. Chekhov appeared were called "The Witch" and "I Forgot." The first is the study of an elderly sexton whose jealousy of his handsome wife is aggravated by his delusion that she creates the storms which bring young men to their hut for shelter. Mr. Chekhov's minutely studied cartoon of the sniveling, stupid, cunning, whining, malevolent creature leaves the spectator with a final feeling of scorn and almost pity for the sexton.

"I Forgot" is an enormously funny business about an elderly gentleman who goes into a music shop to buy a composition the name of which he cannot remember. With the aid of the playwright and his own invention, Mr. Chekhov keeps this one going for more than 20 minutes.

One would be justified in cataloguing the details of the portraiture—the fabulous linen suit and coat and the white straw hat, the parcels and valises, make-up, bearing, voice, bodily articulation—that have gone into "I Forgot." Perhaps, however, the whole creation was epitomized in the magnificent white beard and moustache, parted in the middle, that adorned Mr. Chekhov's face. The exact position of his mouth behind this hirsute decoration is a mystery. When he closes his beard, his mouth disappears. It's as baffling as Joe Jackson's trick bicycle.

Mr. Chekhov was assisted by George Shdanoff as the beset German music store proprietor in "I Forgot," and by Beatrice Straight (the wife) and Robert Franz (postman) in "The Witch." The support is adequate, particularly in the case of Miss Straight, who combines intelligence and warmth in her playing. Miss Straight and Penelope Sack also appear in short monologues.

The scenery and costumes were designed by Matislav Dobujinsky, who has done a masterly job in expressing the moods and arranging even the minutest details for the two plays, and in achieving the illusion of ample space on a small stage.

J. D. B.

Iturbi in Film

José Iturbi will play himself in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Private Miss Jones." He will also serve as a conductor and pianist for this film.

* * *

Frank Morgan and Katherine Alexander will replace Lionel Barrymore and Spring Byington in M-G-M's "The Human Comedy," starring Mickey Rooney.

* * *

William Bendix, who attained stardom through his performance as "Smacksie" Randall in "Wake Island," will play one of the starring roles in "Stand at Ease," war comedy being written by Kenneth Earl and M. M. Musselman. Joseph Sistrom, who produced "Wake Island" has been assigned by B. G. DeSylva to produce the film. Mr. Bendix recently finished work in "The Crystal Ball" with Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland.

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Sidney Buchman has taken over his duties as production executive of Columbia Pictures. His most recent writing assignment was on "The Talk of the Town."

* * *

"Chatterbox" has been set as the title of Judy Canova's next Republic film. Miss Canova is now on the fifth month of a personal appearance tour which started out as a two-week trip. She will return to Hollywood soon.

Roman Coins at Fogg

Now on display at the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, is a large selection of Roman coins, a recent gift to the museum by Prof. George David Chase, class of 1889. The coins have been so exhibited that they are intelligible to the layman. A great deal of information lies in these ancient coins, which, in some way or other, relate to economics, belief, legend, and history.

Coined currency was invented by the Lydians about 2,600 years ago. It was improved by the ancient Greeks, whose high artistry was expressed in coin designs. The Romans embarked upon a coinage system of their own. The coinage that existed throughout the epoch of Roman ascendancy comprises the Fogg display.

The Roman gods were represented on the coins as were temples and rituals. Historical portraits were struck off, and later, when the Republic fell into decline, the likenesses of generals and politicians were impressed upon the coinage. With the advent of Christianity, the cross and the Christian monograms appeared. Abstract ideas as well as political slogans were often expressed. On the coins there have also been perpetuated views of ancient Rome.

The coins show the changes in artistic expression of ancient Rome, from the realistic to the abstract, from the factual to the symbolical.

* * *

Portraits by Miss Lamson

At the Cambridge Center for Adult Education there will be on exhibition through Oct. 21 oils and drawings by Charlotte Hunnewell Lamson.

Miss Lamson has been schooled thoroughly in the principles of naturalistic portraiture. Her work is ably executed and each portrait reveals careful planning. Her models are characterized not only by surface features but by qualities of temperament. She seems more authoritative as a portraitist when she makes a straightforward likeness and does not dramatize costume and expression.

The drawings are done in conté crayon. They reveal the thoroughness of Miss Lamson's method, its consistency and logic. One or two drawings stress the linear design of the model's features while others show the round form of the head and face, and the soft masses of hair.

D. A.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Beat the Band," musical comedy presented by George Abbott. Music and lyrics by Johnny Green and George Marion, Jr. Featuring Susan Miller, Jack Whiting, Jerry Lester and Rome Vincent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Count Me In," musical comedy, Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Eve of St. Mark," by Maxwell Anderson. Featuring Aline MacMahon, William Prince, Mary Rolfe, James Monks. Directed by Lem Ward. Settings by Howard Bay. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Ships With Wings," John Clements, Leslie Banks, 2, 5, 8:05. "Kipps," Diana Wynyard, Michael Redgrave. 3:20, 6:20, 9:30.

Fenway—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Monastery," 1, 3:30, 5:50, 8:10. "Life of Beethoven," 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, 10:50 a. m., 2:30. "Flying with Music," 9:30 a. m., 1:30. Preview of "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, June Storey, 4:55, 8:45. "Tales of Manhattan," Edward G. Robinson, Charles Laughton, 6:25, 9:50.

Kenmore—"They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas, 1, 3:30, 6:00, 8:30. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin, 2:25, 5:25, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Macdonald Carey, 10 a. m., 4, 6:40, 9:20. "A Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Modern—"Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Richard Davies. 10:25 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:35, 10:40. "Manpower," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford, 6, 11:50 p. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Battle of Midway," 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40.

Old South—Newsreel. "Proud Weapon of Democracy," "America Sings with Kate Smith," "Kaltenborn Edits War," "Dover Boys," latest news. Continuous 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello, 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:25, 7:55, 10:30. Stage show: 11:10, 1:45, 4:20, 7:00, 9:40.

Scollay—"Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Richard Davies. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. "Battle of Midway." 11:10, a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40.

South Station Theater — "Information Please." "Popular Science," "Argentine Horses," "It's a Dog's Life," "The Crimes," "Hero Worship," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:30, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:35, 5:05, 8:30.

Tyrone-Lee—"Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55. "Foreign Agent," John Sheldon. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Telesis—"Stalingrad," "March of Time," "Glen Gray and Band," "Quebec," cartoons and 20 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—"Gunga Din," 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 7:45, "King Kong," 9:30 a. m., 1:35, 5:30, 9:35.

Uptown—"My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan, 2, 6:25, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Lady Gangster," Fay Emerson. 9:00, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:30 to 11 p. m.

Allston: "Tough As They Come," Dead End Kids. "The Panther's Claw," Sidney Blackmer. 1:55, 5:40, 9:25.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishop. 1:45, 5.

Regent: "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3:18, 9:38. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 2:05, 5:40, 9:50. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 3:20, 8:15, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner: "The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 3:50, 6:25, 9:30.

Cleveland Circle: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 8.

University: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 2, 6:30, 9:45. "Sons of the Sea," Michael Redgrave. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "Let's Get Tough," East Side Kids. 2, 7.

Strand: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:07, 6:47. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 7:25.

Codman Square: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 1:45, 7:45. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 3:40, 9:40.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:24, 7, 9:36. "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. 1:50, 5:16.

Park: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Moonlight Masquerade." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 2:35, 8:15. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:50, 6:40.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Moran. "Twilight on the Trail," 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:40.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 2:35, 8:15. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Prisoner of Shark Island," Warner Baxter. "You'll Find Out." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:25, 5:33, 8:41. Newsreels and short. 1:30, 4:38, 7:46.

Mystic: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:15, 7, 9:45. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 2:05, 5:35.

Maplewood: "Almost Married," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 3:15, 8. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 1:25, 9:10.

Strand: "The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 3:05, 7, 9:50. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 1:30, 5:35.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:30, 6:30, 10. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:05, 7:50.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "The Mad Martindales." 1:20, 7:30.

Medford: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3:20, 9:15. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 5:50, 8:10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1:30, 7:35.

NATICK—Colonial: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning, Jerome Cowan. "Twister Girl." 2, 6.

Gunery: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.

Strand: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Hayfoot," William Tracy, Jimmy Gleason. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Joan of Paris" and "Week-End for Three." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

Strand: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 3, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD: **Wakefield**: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2:00, 7:45. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. 3:32, 9:17.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "Intermezzo," Leslie Howard, Ingrid Bergman. 3:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett, Fraehot Tone. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 2:40, 6:15. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Donald Barry, Alan Curtis. 3:15, 8:00, 9:55.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Moran. "Twilight on the Trail," 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:40.

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NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning, Jerome Cowan. "Twister Girl." 2, 6.

Gunery: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.

Strand: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Hayfoot," William Tracy, Jimmy Gleason. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

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Strand: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 3, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD: **Wakefield**: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2:00, 7:45. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. 3:32, 9:17.

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Coolidge: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "Intermezzo," Leslie Howard, Ingrid Bergman. 3:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett, Fraehot Tone. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 2:40, 6:15. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Donald Barry, Alan Curtis. 3:15, 8:00, 9:55.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

MAJESTIC—LAST 7 TIMES! Mat. Tom'w
SEATS NOW! SEASON'S SMASH HIT CLOSES SAT. EVE.
"Bright-Tuneful-Timely Musical Comedy" Elinor Hughes, Herald
COUNT ME IN
CHARLES BUTTERWORTH—LUELLA GEAR
Hal Le Roy, Juno Preisser, Mary Healy, Bower & Jeanne
Evgs. 55c to $3.30; Wed. Mat. 55c to $2.20
Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.75 (Tax Included)

MAJESTIC • 3 WEEKS BEGIN Mon., Oct. 5
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURS.
A. H. Duraside presents Boston Comic Opera Co. in Their Gilbert & Sullivan Repertoire
PIRATES of PENZANCE and IOLANTHE
Evgs: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
Matinees: Wed. 55c, $1.10; Sat. 55c, $1.65
OCT. 12
"H.M.S. Pinafore" "Trial by Jury" "Mikado"

WILBUR—Last 7 Times! Mat. Tom'w
"STRONG, GOOD-NUMORED PLAY!"—Boston, Post
The Playwrights' Company presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
The EVE of St. MARK
with ALINE MacMAHON • WILLIAM PRINCE • MARY ROLFE • JAMES MONKS
Directed by LEM WARD • Settings by HOWARD BAY
Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Mat. Wed.-Sat. 55c-$2.20 Tax Incl.
NEXT MON.—MAIL ORDERS NOW SEATS THURS.
Oscar Serlin presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse
with PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE
Evgs.: $1.10 to $3.75—Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.20

SHUBERT • Evgs. 8:30—Mat. Tom'w
"Rousing, Rewarding Entertainment"—American
A GEORGE ABBOTT Musical Comedy Hit
BEAT the BAND
with Susan Miller, Jack Whiting, Jerry Lester, Rome Vincent
Music by Johnny Green. Lyrics by George Marion, Jr.
Evgs. 55c to $3.30; Wed. Mat. 55c to $2.20
Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.75 (Tax Included)

BOSTON (MOVIES)

CARY GRANT · JEAN ARTHUR · RONALD COLMAN
The Talk of the Town
plus "ATLANTIC CONVOY" Bruce Bennett, Virginia Field
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
50c till 1 p. m.

TREMONT
"KING KONG"
Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.
"GUNGA DIN"
NOW

NEWS REEL OLD SOUTH
WASHINGTON AT SCHOOL
FOOD, WEAPON OF CONQUEST—AMERICA SING, KATE SMITH — KALTENBORN & McCARY—CUTE RECRUIT—DUMB LIKE A FOX—DOVER BOYS AND LATEST NEWS
Continuous 9 A. M. till 11 P. M.

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Brian Donlevy • Macdonald Carey • Robert Preston
"WAKE ISLAND"
Plus "A-HAUNTING WE WILL GO"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Bing CROSBY • Fred ASTAIRE in Irving Berlin's
"HOLIDAY INN"
Plus "THRU DIFFERENT EYES"

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Evenings 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

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Season's Comedy Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Staged by ANTOINETTE PER

Yankee Batting Power Again Dominating Factor in Pre-World Series Discussion

Mort Cooper Is Cardinal Key Man Believe Critics

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29—The 1942 World Series opens here tomorrow afternoon in sun-baked Sportsman's Park, and for the sixth time in seven years the National League is confronted with the Herculean task of facing the Yankees. Can these flying young Cardinals, still riding the crest of their sensational victory wave, do under Billy Southworth what the Dodgers, Reds, Cubs and Giants could not do before them? Can this popular St. Louis club become the first to shatter Joe McCarthy's monopoly?

Out here, of course, there are 10 Cardinal supporters to every one for the Yankees. The home town folk, with a confidence which grew with each Southworth victory, see their favorites out-pitching and out-running the seemingly more powerful American League opponents in a six- or seven-game series.

Cooper's Shutouts

National Leaguers will tell you that this Cardinal outfit is much better balanced and sounder than the Reds which McCarthy beat in '39; that Southworth has far better pitching than the Dodgers did last fall; that a club with the momentum of the Redbirds through August and September is, by all baseball standards, hard to stop, even when the other side is the Yankees. They point to Mort Cooper and his 10 shutouts. They challenge you to find an outfielder with a more flattering record than Enos Slaughter's.

But—and there always has to be a "but" in your pre-series tale when the Yankees are in it—American League partisans can burst this St. Louis bubble of optimism by simply asking: "Did you ever hear of Yankee power?" And right there you come smack up against the factor which has given Joe McCarthy six world crowns in six tries—that ability to blast the long hit.

Long Hitters

The 1942 Yankees may not be the stoutest hitting outfit in the memory of Ed Barrow, but they still outrank the extra-base power of the Cardinals by about a five-to-two ratio. Run down the New York batting order and check off men who can hit balls out of the park. There are Joe Di Maggio, Charley Keller, Bill Dickey, and Joe Gordon who consistently break up games with long clouts. And how many have the Cardinals?—Slaughter and possibly Stan Musial. Remember, we said "consistently" hit out of the park.

Along with this apparent edge in the batter's box, the Yankees have one of the greatest defensive ball clubs of all time; they are strong down through the middle—behind the bat, on the mound, at second and short, and in center field; they have Bonham, Ruffing, Chandler and Borowy; and most of them are old hands at classic play. And, of course, in McCarthy they have a great manager and respected leader. The Yankees are still the Yankees, champions of the world, with the outstanding series record of all time.

That Offense

Each fall as a hopeful National League rival approaches the Yankees, critics maintain that superior pitching and hustle will in the end conquer the New York machine. But always it is Yankee hustle and hurling which predominates. It is indeed difficult to give these '42 Cardinals a good chance when you have looked down from the press box so many times and watched the Nationals get four hits and two runs in one inning; the Yankees get a homer, plus a couple of walks, and three runs. No matter how good the National pitching looks on paper, McCarthy's offense always manages to make itself felt somewhere along the line.

If you are pulling for the Cardinals, watch Mort Cooper in the opener tomorrow. The Cards have great confidence in the big right-hander. He is their pace setter—to them what Hubbell used to be to the Giants. If Mort stops the Yanks tomorrow, McCarthy may find the Redbirds a lot tougher than he suspects. But if Mort is treated roughly, this may be a quick series.

Watch Cooper

With the so-called percentage against them from the beginning; with the Yanks favored by the critics, something like two to one, it would seem that Southworth's best chance to win would be a running start, and to keep running. There is no doubt that they are faster on their feet than their American League rivals and it may be that they can, as they did all through the regular campaign, steal enough runs to run the Yanks into the ground. It isn't probable that any St. Louis pitcher will get many runs to work with. Southworth's hurling, therefore, will have to be very good all through the series to give him a chance. And, to repeat, Cooper is the boy to watch. They will win or lose with him.

To keep the records straight, the two contenders play at Sportsman's Park tomorrow and Thursday. Late Thursday they take a train to New York, arriving there about 24 hours later. The series continues with games at Yankee Stadium Saturday, Sunday and—if necessary—on Monday. The sixth game would be played back here in the Mound City the following Wednesday, with Tuesday left open for traveling. Should a seventh contest be necessary, it would be booked here the following Friday, with Thursday left open for ticket selling. The advance sale covers the first six games only.

* * *

In case of a postponement, of course, the entire schedule is moved back a day. But it takes a bad day indeed to make Commissioner Landis call one off.

* * *

This series will swell the USO funds by an estimated $357,544 if only four games are played and by close to $700,000 if the series goes the seven-game limit. The $100,000 received for radio broadcasting rights, which in the past has gone into the players' pool, this time goes to the USO.

* * *

The Yankees were to get in from New York this evening, which means that they will not have worked out at Sportsman's Park before the start of the series. McCarty knows all he needs to about the park, having played there against the Browns all season.

* * *

The umpires for the series will be: American League: Bill Summers, Cal Hubbard and Steve Basil (alternate). National League: George Magerkurth, George Barr and Tom Dunn (alternate).

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees take first game of World Series from Brooklyn Dodgers, 3-2, behind Red Ruffing's six-hit pitching.

Three Years Ago

Bobby Feller pitched 24th victory of season as Cleveland clinched third in American League.

Five Years Ago

Miklos Szabo of Hungary, lowered world two-mile mark to 8:56 in Budapest.

Major Sport Among Cadets Is Swimming

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Swimming, not football, is the major sport at the four naval Pre-Flight schools whose gridiron machines haven't been defeated, Comdr. Tom Hamilton told the New York Football Writers' Association yesterday.

"After all, these schools are a part of the war program and swimming is the cheapest insurance policy the government can buy for its student Navy Fliers. The football teams are used mainly for building school spirit and for recruiting purposes," the originator of the toughening-up process told the writers.

Statistics showed, Hamilton said, that when the cadets arrive at the Universities of North Carolina, Georgia and Iowa and at St. Mary's College, 18 per cent of them can't float. By the time he has finished the 12 weeks course the cadet can tread water for 40 minutes fully clothed.

Must Play Football

The football that really counts is administered to the cadets in an intramural program. Each school has 12 squadron teams. Every cadet must play football for two hours daily for 14 days and it is here that Aloysius Bookworm becomes Joe Bruiser.

To Keep the "varsity" squad serving its dual purpose no more than five officers may be in the line-up at any time except at Georgia where the cadet ranks haven't been filled completely.

"The officers," Hamilton explained, "are used only to bring the teams on a par with the colleges which have given us a spot on their schedules. Fooball victories are fine but football victories are only secondary."

Best Prospects

The playing officers are culled from the approximately 1,000 coaches, athletic instructors and former outstanding athletes inducted into the service from the 17,000 applicants.

Hamilton said that letters he had received from flying instructors rated the Pre-Flight graduates as the best aviator prospects and that every graduate gained almost five pounds in the 12 weeks course and that he lost two inches around the waist but increased his chest expansion by the same amount.

Card Manager Picks Cooper For First Game

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—Manager Billy Southworth, watching his National League champion Cardinals work out, today removed any doubt about Morton Cooper being the pitcher in the first World Series game with the New York Yankees of the American League.

"He's the man," Southworth said, pointing to the big right-hander, who won 22 games and lost only seven this season. Cooper's victories include 10 shutouts.

Southworth announced the following line-up for the opening game:

Jimmy Brown, 2b
Terry Moore, cf
Enos Slaughter, rf
Stan Musial, lf
Walker Cooper, c
Johnny Hopp, 1b
George Kurowski, 3b
Martin Marion, ss
Morton Cooper, p

Southworth said he didn't know the order in which he'd work the rest of his pitching staff and added it wouldn't be wise to say even if he did know.

Beazley Fulfills Promise Made To Three Classmates

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Johnny Beazley, the St. Louis Cardinals star rookie pitcher, is not one to forget his friends or a promise.

For that reason, three Nashville (Tenn.) high school classmates have been invited to St. Louis as Beazley's guests when he pitches his first World Series game in fuifillment of a promise he made them several years ago.

Two of the three have said they would be here. They are Joe Howard, who is in the Air Corps at Shepherd Field, Texas, and Bill Riggins, Nashville oil company employee. Roy Elliott, Nashville florist, said he was not sure he could make the trip.

Beazley probably will hurl for St. Louis in the second Series game Thursday.

Ted Hits Another

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 29 (AP)—Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox carried his home-run hitting prowess over into the exhibition season last night when he poled a tremendous four-bagger with a mate aboard to give the Savitt Gems, local semi-pros, a 2-to-1 victory over the New Britain Cremos in Bulkeley Stadium.

Williams belted his four-master off Hugh Casey of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who worked seven innings for the Cremos. Mickey Owen, the Dodgers' catcher, backed up Casey for seven frames and then pitched the eighth. Casey was nicked for six hits.

Ted Lyons Enlists

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Ted Lyons, veteran pitcher for the Chicago White Sox, enlisted as a private in the Marine Corps yesterday and was placed on inactive duty pending action on his application for a commission.

Scalpers Active in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29 (AP)—A sellout of all reserved seats for World's Series games starting at Sportsman's Park tomorrow sent scalpers prices skyrocketing today with "brokers" asking as much as $50 for a $6.90 box seat and $20 for $5.75 reserved seats.

The scalpers or "ticket brokers" are required under Federal Law to register with the Collector of Internal Revenue and must pay the Government taxes of 11 per cent of the excess over the established price of the tickets. They also are required to obtain a $100 license from the city.

Five 'Brokers' Registered

Five "brokers," two from Philadelphia, one from New York, another from Chicago, and one from St. Louis have registered.

As St. Louis prepared for its sixth world's series in 17 years, the ticket problem became the perplexing subject. All of the 22,879 reserved seats and 3,168 box seats were quickly sold and the ticketless fan faces the problem of arriving early and standing in a long line in an effort to obtain one of the 10,900 tickets that will go on sale at 7 a. m., at Sportsman's Park the day of each game. There will be about 2,000 tickets that entitled purchasers only to standing room.

Hotels Filled

St. Louis hotels, already filled to capacity, are declining thousands of applications. There just aren't any rooms to be had. Unless reservations were made weeks ago, visiting World's Series fans will need to depend on St. Louis friends with an extra bed unless they want to curl up on an automobile seat during the night between the first two games to be played here.

Three large national business organizations had scheduled conventions here a year ago, with no thought of the series at the time, and their delegates are now occupying rooms for which the fans are clamoring. One large hotel received such a flood of applications that the management had to engage three extra employees just to refuse them.

Army Relief Fund Realizes $36,079

The Army Relief Fund's share of the Eastern All-Army vs. Chicago Bears football game at Fenway Park Sept. 20 amounted to $36,079.31, it was announced yesterday by George C. Wiswell, Commander of the sponsoring Cross-cup-Pishon Post of the American Legion.

Net receipts after deduction of taxes amounted to $70,191, Wiswell said, with the Legion Post and Boston Garden, sponsors taking $10,526. Although Wiswell did not disclose what either Fenway Park or the Bears received, it was understood that the professional grid organization was guaranteed approximately $15,000 and that the Fenway Park rental was approximately $14,000.

Jack Casey pitched a no-hit game for Trenton against Hagerstown, but he was the loser through errors and passes.

Pennant Pilot Joe McCARTHY MAKES A HABIT OF PILOTING THE YANKEES TO PENNANTS —By Pap'

NOT BAD FOR A LAD WHO DIDN'T PLAY IN THE MAJOR LEAGUES
THE YANKEES HAVE WON SIX WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS IN SIX CHANCES UNDER MARSE JOE !!
SEVEN PENNANTS FOR THE YANKEES AND ONE FOR THE CUBS MAKE UP HIS RECORD
PAP'

Wide World Features

Whether Golf Continues Remains to Be Seen Now

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a normal golf season the completion of the regular Massachusetts Golf Association schedule would not be, by any means, the end of open tournament play for the local district; for in the past there always have been a number of supplementary events of an impromptu nature, more or less governed by the weather. October generally brings forth a surprising number of ideal days for play, perhaps with a mite of autumnal zip, but nothing to disturb the golfing zealot.

Mixed foursomes have been a popular medium of late-season play, handicapped only by the transition from daylight saving to standard time. Whether the same will hold true of this season, with its gas rationing, its dearth of male partners who have gone into the service, and other drawbacks due to war conditions, remains to be seen. Perhaps some clubs, taking a leaf from the books of the various baseball clubs, will stage tournaments in which the entry fee will be so many pounds of rubber or scrap iron, in lieu of cash.

Fallon Tournament

One event of the week end which seems to have been overlooked in the news columns was the postponed final of the William J. Fallon Memorial four-ball tournament at the Wollaston Golf Club, put over by the bad weather of the previous Sunday. The tournament already had been labeled a grand success, because of the exceptional number of red-hot matches, and the final was thoroughly in keeping. Henry Hickey and George Adams of Wollaston eked out a 20-hole victory over Ed Buonato and Jim Caputo of United Shoe, after trailing for 14 holes.

Their final of the previous week had been postponed because of a storm. When they clashed for the play-off it was in a gale which was ripping the branches off trees and uprooted a lone pine which has been a stymie for many a third shot to the 15th green. No other course in the local district gets the full fury of a high wind than Wollaston and under these boisterous conditions the final four struggled so valiantly that each pair had a better-ball of 76.

Led Through 14th

Buonato and Caputo had a lead of one up through the 14th, but lost that scanty margin to a par at the 15th, went one down to a par at the 16th, squared again with a par at the 17th, and halved the home hole and the first extra. George Adams, who in the previous rounds had been the kingpin for his side, but who in this final round rode on the shoulders of his partner, Hickey, was the only one who had had strokes in this final encounter, two. He did not need his stroke on the second extra to put on the finishing touch, however, for his par-4 turned the trick. Buonato and Caputo had arrived at the ultimate round a semifinal of four extra holes over Dan Driscoll and Tom Brady.

There is a little story to be told, also, about that final M. G. A. tournament at Brae Burn Friday and Saturday. Ted Bishop, the winner with a 72 gross, never had been able in the past to get what he considered a satisfactory round on that exacting West Newton course, with its keen greens with rolls of a baffling nature to anybody but home members. He had won about everything in sight in the line of open tournaments on the local links this season and was eager to top it off with a good score on the course which previously had so baffled him.

Played In Wind

He played on Thursday, when the wind was blowing lustily and scoring conditions were more difficult than on most of his previous efforts. It was under those circumstances that he clipped three strokes off his previous best in the same tournament and it was by those three strokes that he led a field of 93 starters on Thursday, 67 on Friday, a total of 160, a total not up to some prior marks at the same club, but excellent under the prevailing circumstances.

In that 72, Ted never went over 5. He and his nearest competitor, Nelson Occhialini, of Toy Town, were even on match and medal for the first nine, each 36, but on the last nine the visitor from upstate, whose name and fame are little known in local circles, piled up a 6 at the 13th where Bishop corralled a glorious eagle 3. As they were the only pair to break 80 in such a field, it does seem their due to give their hole-by-hole play, as follows:

Bishop	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	4	—36
Occhialini	4	4	4	5	5	3	4	3	—36
Bishop	6	4	3	5	4	5	3	4	—38—72
Occhialini	5	5	3	6	5	4	4	3	—39—75

For a fellow who couldn't make the big leagues as a player, Joe McCarthy has done very, very well. McCarthy has just piloted the Yankees to their seventh pennant. This is his eighth pennant winning team. He won the flag with the Cubs in 1929.

Even McCarthy does not rate the current Yankee team as the best he has managed. "Plenty good enough" is the way he chooses to describe it. Pitching and a great defense served to make up for the slight loss in hitting power. The fact that the Yankees topped the 100 mark in victories for the sixth time under McCarthy indicates that the team is a worthy representative for the American League to send into the World Series.

The success of the Yankees again this year is a team success. There have been no spectacular performances, just steady, consistent hitting and pitching. Incidentally, the Yankees boast a perfect record in six World Series under Manager McCarthy, and they are likely to go into this one decided favorites.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Little World Series

Columbus (American Association) 10, Syracuse (International League) 5. (Columbus leads, three games to one.)

Dixie Series

No game scheduled.

Pacific Coast Semifinal Playoffs

San Diego 3-1, Los Angeles 2-5. (Los Angeles wins, four games to three.)

Variety of Football Trophies Sought After

War conditions may curtail collegiate sports in this country to a certain extent, but the season is again at hand when Saturday's crowds start pouring through the turnstiles to watch their favorite schools contend for some strange trophies on the white-chalked gridirons of the nation.

Perhaps no other sport anywhere in the world can claim so unusual an assortment of trophies as those linked with the game of American football.

In recent years Pittsburgh and Carnegie Tech reached an agreement whereby the winner of their annual tilt is formally presented with a set of goal posts by the loser. Pittsburgh, the 1939 winner of the cross-city series, was the first recipient under the pact. The Tartans at that time made formal presentation to the Pitt Panthers of a set of battered old uprights that had been captured and recaptured by both schools during victory celebrations of the past.

California and Stanford meet in late November each year for possession of an ordinary fireman's ax. In the days before the two schools agreed to make the ax a "big game" prize, it was kept in the safe deposit vault of a bank in Berkeley, home town of the California Bears.

In those days the ax was taken from its place of security once a year—on the afternoon of the California-Stanford game. Under strong student guard it was taken out to the stadium and thence back to the bank vault at the end of the game.

Purdue and Indiana find an added incentive for victory in their cherished "Old Oaken Bucket." Neither the Hoosiers nor Boilermakers would consider trading it for the finest example of the silversmith's art ever fashioned.

Equally prized is the "Little Brown Jug," long celebrated in the traditional clashes between elevens from the universities of Minnesota and Michigan.

Back in 1893, the jug was used by Michigan to carry water during the game with Minnesota. That year the Minnesota Gophers scored a moral victory by holding the powerful Michigan squad to a tie. In the melee that followed, a Minnesota student captured the jug. Since then it has been used as a trophy and is awarded to the victor in the annual classic.

Gettysburg and Dickinson play for the "Little Brown Bucket" in Pennsylvania, while Wittenberg College and Ohio Wesleyan battle each year for an Indian skull. The teams from Kentucky and Tennessee take the field on a November day to strive for temporary ownership of an old wooden keg that has seen better days.

Arizona and New Mexico stage their annual interstate gridiron encounter for an old Springfield rifle called "Kit Carson." A nickel, enlarged to giant size, spurs the players from North Dakota and South Dakota State, without in any way impairing their amateur status.

The Allen Academy and the San Marcos Baptist Academy exchange annual punts and passes on Lone Star State gridirons for no other prize than a battered milk can.

In contrast to this odd and cherished assortment of awards is the celebrated Sugar Bowl Trophy. This prize, offered annually to the winner of the New Year's day classic at New Orleans, is perhaps the oldest gridiron trophy.

It was made in London late in the reign of George the Fourth, a little more than one hundred years ago. That makes it older by several decades than the game of American football itself.

To Report at Forum

The Boston Bruins, according to latest word from Manager Art Ross, will train at Montreal Forum and later the Boston Arena instead of at Port Arthur, Ont., as previously announced. The Bruins will report at Montreal around Oct. 15, and come to Boston to finish up before opening their National Hockey League campaign in Montreal on Saturday, Oct. 31.

Lieutenant Fuller Still Has Attachment for Dartmouth

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Little Robert "Whitey" Fuller may now be heart and soul with the United States Navy as a lieutenant (j. g.) in the Reserve but you don't have to scratch very far below the surface to find his deep attachment for Dartmouth, where for many years he was the Indians' sports publicity chief.

Whitey is located these days down at 150 Causeway Street, where he puts forth all his energy propounding the glories of Navy fixing to prospective cadets, and among his more notable achievements was the signing of the Red Sox' Ted Williams and Johnny Pesky to what might be called Naval aviation contracts, soon to be fulfilled.

Concentrates on Indians

When he can spare a glance or two from his duties, Whitey usually concentrates on Dartmouth sports—right now the Big Green football team. He gave a pre-Holy Cross game report, slightly pessimistic, a week ago yesterday at the football writers' weekly luncheon at the Parker House. Last Saturday afternoon he spent the day helping Coach Tuss McLaughry on the Dartmouth bench at Worcester. And yesterday noon he again attended the writers' luncheon downtown again to give a report on the Indians.

Subjected to a good-natured ribbing from the writers on his report of a week ago, Whitey refused to be disturbed. "If the club as it appeared Saturday can keep together as a unit," he declared, "Dartmouth will give anybody a good afternoon. As Tuss is thin in replacements—he only used five substitutes Saturday—any departure from the first-string line-up would be disastrous."

Praise for Douglas

Fuller had nothing but praise for the work of Tom Douglas, who played one of the key positions at fullback. "And don't forget that those two tackles, Lee Anderson and Nick Daukas, played 60 minutes, and that Maurice Dampier was a big surprise at guard, after having been bad as a center and in-and-out as a tackle the past two seasons.

"Dartmouth looked bad on passes, but it should be pointed out that they did not spend one afternoon on pass defense in all their preparations for Holy Cross, which would explain in part the Crusaders' success through the air—an advantage, incidentally they failed to follow up."

"Felt His Way"

After the game, Whitey said the Dartmouth boys declared they did not feel that the Purple's heralded Johnny Grigas was running with abandon, as he used to. "They said he appeared to be feeling his way from his new position. 'You could almost hear him thinking his way' was the way the boys put it," he concluded.

Taking up almost where Whitey left off was Lew Manly of Tufts, whose eleven bowed to Bowdoin 13-0 Saturday. "None of my boys handicapped himself by thinking too much, like Grigas," Lew said by way of beginning. "I guess they committed every mistake in the book. We are going to reorganize for Middlebury and I hope we can keep the score down." (Middlebury lost to Williams 41-0 Saturday.)

Scout Reports

Pessimistic reports of future opposition was given by B. C.'s Harry Marr, who scouted West Virginia, and by Harvard's Floyd Stahl, who did the same to Penn. Wrote Harry, in a report to Denny Myers, "West Virginia appears to be in the same stage of development as Harvard last year and B. C. in 1940. They are big and have plenty of experience." Penn, according to Stahl, might have beaten the Georgia Pre-Flight team if it had not underestimated the future flyers last Saturday, and the future flyers' team he characterized probably as big as the Chicago Bears. 'Nuff said.

A report on the B. C. situation was given by Bill Hayward, who leaves next Monday for Naval service, while Ed Gately, Dartmouth scout, reported on Colgate. Dick Harlow of Harvard and Walt Holmer of B. U. summed up their impressions of last week's games, while Walter Brown of the Garden spoke of plans for service recreation centers in his capacity as Chairman of the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Service Committee.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Easy One for Umpires

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29—No matter who wins the World Series which opens at Sportsman's Park tomorrow, it should be an enjoyable one for the umpires. Both the Yankees and Cardinals are easy on the men in blue. They rarely gather around an arbiter for a lengthy discussion on his merits. As a matter of fact, Manager Joe McCarthy insists that his Yankees refrain from so much as a word to an "ump" unless he (the player), is absolutely certain that he is right.

McCarthy realizes, of course, that his "be absolutely certain" clause reduces umpire baiting on his club to a minimum. Because, after all, calling split-second decisions on the diamond is merely a matter of judgment and good eye sight, and not often can a player honestly say that he knows for certain he has been victimized.

Straight Baseball

The McCarthy ruling is one of the reasons why the Yankees are so popular. Fans soon tire of lengthy debates between player and arbiter, as proven by the drop in popularity of the 1942 Dodgers, who probably have been rougher on the men in blue during the past two years than any club in the modern history of the national pastime. The Yankees play straight, hard baseball and win because they out-hit, out-score and out-hustle the other side, and not because they shout into the faces of the men who officiate.

Yankee correspondents like to tell how McCarthy worked on Buddy Rosar. When the young catcher first joined the Yankees out of Newark, he had a fiery temper and constantly was barking at the umpire behind him on balls and strikes. And when a close play at the plate was called against the Yanks, Rosar put on an act worthy of Leo Durocher at his best. But McCarthy finally curbed Buddy by the simple process of removing him from the scene. The backstop, being a young man anxious to play, soon learned to take what he thought were bad decisions in stride.

McKechnie Type

The Cardinals, too, have given the umpires little trouble this season. There are times, of course, when Billy Southworth—and McCarthy, too—come running out of their dugouts. But the occasions are rare. Southworth is the Bill McKechnie type of skipper, quiet almost to a fault. The Cardinal players, although young, eager and reckless in their play, never seem to have much time for kicking dirt all over an umpire's shoes. Like the Yanks, they concentrate on getting more runs than the other side—and succeed more often than they fail.

As usual, tomorrow's opener will carry considerable weight in the eyes of the observers. Twenty-six times in the 38-year history of the World Series the club which captured the first game went on to take the championship. Twenty-six out of 38—a better than two-to-one edge. It is interesting to note, however, that of the three world crowns captured by Cardinal clubs, two came despite the handicap of a defeat in the opener.

Cards Come Back

Back in 1926 the Cards and Yanks came together for the first time. Herb Pennock won a southpaw duel from Willie Sherdel in the inaugural contest at Yankee Stadium, but the Rogers Hornsby managed team was in front by the end of the seventh game. In the '31 series Lefty Grove opened by beating rookie Paul Derringer at Sportsman's Park, yet six engagements later the St. Louis boys were world champs.

The Yankees dropped the opener to the Giants in '23 and came out on top. The same thing happened in '36, when the Giants lost even though Carl Hubbell's screwball silenced the Yanks the first time out. The most recent example was '40 when Bobo Newsom of the Tigers took the opener from the Reds, but lost the seventh and deciding date to Paul Derringer, who by this time was older and a far better pitcher than when a series loser back in '31.

Incidentally, Billy Southworth's Mort Cooper figures to be the most important pitcher on the National League side of one of these October struggles since Carl Hubbell was the Giants' "Meal Ticket." The comparison between the two even extends to the statistics. In '37, Carl's last appearance in the series, he had won 22 games, 10 of them shutouts. Mort's 1942 record is identical.

World Series Sluggers

	Yr.	Gs.	AB	H	Ave.
Babe Ruth, Yankees	1923	4	14	10	.625
Hank Gowdy, Braves	1914	4	11	6	.545
Lou Gehrig, Yankees	1928	4	11	6	.545
Lou Gehrig, Yankees	1932	4	17	9	.529
John McLean, Giants	1913	5	12	6	.500
D. Robertson, Giants	1917	6	22	11	.500
Mark Koenig, Yankees	1927	4	18	9	.500
Pepper Martin, Cards	1931	7	24	12	.500
Joe Gordon, Yankees	1941	5	14	7	.500
Henry Groh, Giants	1922	5	19	9	.474
Harry Steinfeldt, Cub	1907	5	17	8	.471
Frank Frisch, Giants	1922	5	17	8	.471
Hack Wilson, Cubs	1929	5	17	8	.471
Stan Hack, Cubs	1938	4	17	8	.471
Phil Cavarretta, Cubs	1938	4	13	6	.462
Max Carey, Pirates	1925	7	24	11	.458
Jake Powell, Yankees	1936	6	22	10	.455
Frank Baker, Athlet's	1913	5	20	9	.450
Duffy Lewis, Red Sox	1915	5	18	8	.444
B. Stephenson, Cubs	1932	4	18	8	.444
Joe Harris, Senators	1925	7	25	11	.440
C. Keller, Yankees	1939	4	16	7	.438
Johnny Evers, Braves	1914	4	16	7	.438
F. Luderus, Phillies	1915	5	16	7	.438
Bill Dickey, Yankees	1932	4	16	7	.438
Ed. Collins, Athletics	1910	5	21	9	.429
Frank Chance, Cubs	1906	5	19	8	.421
Ed. Collins, Athletics	1913	5	19	8	.421
Jimmy Dykes, A's	1929	5	19	8	.421
Aaron Ward, Yankees	1923	6	24	10	.417
Casey Stengel, Giants	1923	6	12	5	.417
Tom Thevenow, Cards	1926	7	24	10	.417
Frank Baker, A's	1910	5	22	9	.409
E. Collins, White Sox	1917	6	22	9	.409
C. Bressnan, Tigers	1907	5	20	8	.400
C. Herzog, Giants	1912	8	30	12	.400
Frank Frisch, Giants	1923	6	25	10	.400
Babe Ruth, Yankees	1927	4	15	6	.400
L. Waner, Pirates	1927	4	15	6	.400
M. Cochrane, A's	1929	5	15	6	.400
Red Rolfe, Yankees	1936	6	25	10	.400
Tony Lazzeri, T's	1937	5	15	6	.400
Joe Gordon, Yankees	1938	4	15	6	.400
Bill Dickey, Yankees	1936	4	15	6	.400
F. McCormick, Reds	1940	4	15	6	.400

The Nation's steel mills are running out of scrap. They haven't enough on hand for even 30 days more. When this is gone they may have to shut down—for all new steel is 50% scrap. Get your scrap ready to turn in now!

WHOSE BOY WILL NOT RETURN BECAUSE YOU FAILED?

THINK about it as a little more protection for our fighting men — something you, yourself, can do to bring as many as possible home alive.

But think about it now—for the scrap in homes, farms and factories has got to be moving to stock piles within the next few weeks *or it may be too late!*

Maybe you don't know what it means to have production fall off. Maybe you can't imagine how it feels to be hunkered down in a foxhole wishing for just one more clip of cartridges. Or to see the enemy rolling through your lines because you didn't have just a few more tanks.

Or maybe you don't care!

We think you do. We feel that our whole community is ready to rise up and bring in the scrap as soon as you get a chance. So you're going to get that chance!

Next week we're starting the biggest drive you've ever seen, to get in this precious material. And you're going to pitch in, too, because this situation is serious.

Start looking around your place for scrap today. If you've got a son in the service, do it for *him*. Do it for the neighbor's boy — for those fine young chaps you just passed, out on the street.

Above all do it for your country . . . and do it now!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Watch this paper for details of the big scrap drive and what you must do to help

NEWSPAPERS' UNITED METAL SCRAP DRIVE

This space contributed by The Christian Science Monitor

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 401,760
1942 volume to date 76,226,871
1941 volume to date 105,103,430

Stocks Mixed; Santa Fe Action Boosts Rails

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Santa Fe was the star stock market performer today, jumping around 3 points to another 5-year peak as directors pulled a real surprise on Wall Street with a $2.50 dividend declaration for this transportation leader.

The best most prognosticators had looked for in the way of a Santa Fe disbursement was $1.50 on the common. The boosting of this guess by $1 brought quick biading ior the issue and, ior a while, it was all over the ticker tape.

While other rails such as Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific responded with advances into new high ground for the year and N. Y. Central, Great Northern and Southern Pacific tacked on modest gains, trends presented a spotty appearance in other parts of the list. Hesitancy in most groups was apparent at the opening and, in the final hour, the direction generally remained moderately foggy.

Dealings were on the slow side with the exception of scattered flurries in the carriers and assorted specialties. Transfers for the full proceedings were in the neighborhood of 400,000 shares.

Today's Santa Fe vote put dividends for the calendar year at $6 per share. Officials said that the board's action must in no way be assumed as establishing a precedent and that future declarations would depend on earnings, cash and immediate and prospective requirements of the company.

Buyers discerned nothing particularly bullish in the war news and some stood aside to await completion of wage-price legislation and more light on the tax program.

Given an occasional lift were Pittsburgh Coal common and preferred, Pennsylvania Coal, distillers Corp., American Smelting, du Pont and North American. Backward most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Public Service of N. J., United Aircraft, Kennecott, Texas Co. and Woolworth.

Rail bonds, principally the loans of systems under reorganization, accounted fora big volume of trading in the bond market today and prices generally moved up fractions to a point or more.

Dealings in the Rock Island and St. Paul issues reached large totals in the final hour.

Among loans commanding higher prices were St. Paul general 4s, Central Pacific 5s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s, North Western 6½s, Rock Island 4s of '88 and Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s.

Bonds of the New Haven, International Great Northern, Missouri Pacific and Seaboard Air Line also attracted lively group interest at higher quotations.

There were some moderately lower levels established in other rails still under profit selling. Utility and industrial liens were steady.

U. S. Governments showed no deviation from recent steadiness in the face of the Treasury's announcement of plans for $4,000,000,000 borrowing in October, the largest financing operation since the World War. Australian bonds were higher in the foreign division.

Stocks Close Fairly Steady in London

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The stock market today closed fairly steady after profit taking halted a rise engendered by official denial of Atlantic troopship losses claimed by the Germans.

British funds were somewhat easier. Chilean and Brazilian bonds declined slightly.

Industrial shares were mostly steady, aside from some profit taking in rayons. Home rails were quiet and steady. Oils rallied and finished unchanged on the day. Kaffirs were irregular. Coppers were easier and diamond shares steady.

Iron, Steel Scrap Stocks Up in July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported domestic stocks of iron and steel scrap at consumers, suppliers and producers plants at the end of last July were 5 per cent higher than at the end of June.

Stocks totaled 5,087,000 gross tons on July 1 against 4,859,000 on June 30, the Bureau said, explaining that the increase "was attributable to the fact that consumers stocks increased approximately 7 per cent while suppliers and producers stocks decreased only 2 per cent."

Consumption of scrap and pig iron during July was listed at 8,898,000 gross tons. The Bureau said this was an increase of 1 per cent over the 8,811,000 tons used in June but declared "this increase was entirely due to the longer month, as the average daily melt was 2 per cent less in July than in June."

A. T. & T. Bond Exchange

J. F. Behan, Treasurer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., states that beginning Oct. 1, the company's temporary 15-year 3 per cent convertible debenture bonds due Sept. 1, 1956, are exchangeable for definitive debenture bonds at the office of the trustee, City Bank Farmers Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	46½	46¾	46¾	Sep 28
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Sep 28
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Sep 28
23¼	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	23	23	23	Sep 28
13⅞	10	Addressog (1)	5	13½	13½	13½	Sep 28
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	4	35¼	35	35	— ½
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	21	2	1⅞	1⅞	-
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Cp	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 28
6	3½	Alf'gpf530ww	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	3	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
22¼	16	Alleg L S1.20e	2	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
5½	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	2	5½	5½	5½	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	4	135½	135	135	+1½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Sep 28
15⅜	11⅞	Allied Mi ½a	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
6¼	4	Allied St .45a	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	71½	71½	71½	Sep 24
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ¾a	3	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾a	1	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
1½	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 24
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1½t	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
61⅜	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	61⅝	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ½
48¼	25¼	Am Airf 1½g	3	39	39	39	— ⅜
8	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 28
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	4	27¼	26¼	27¼	+1¼
2¼	1⅛	Am Cable & R	8	2	2	2	
70½	56⅜	Am Can (3)	1	63⅞	66½	66¾	— ⅛
172	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	173	173	+1
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	1	24⅛	24	24	— ¾
73⅜	55½	Am CF pf5¼e	3	60	59½	59½	— ½
20½	16	Am Ch&C1½e	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	Sep 16
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	88	88	88	Sep 25
6	3⅞	Am Colortype	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Sep 23
22¾	14¾	Am C Sug (2e)	6	15½	15¼	15¼	Sep 25
11¾	8⅞	Am Distlin	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Tll	3	1	1	1	Sep 25
6	3¼	Am Europ ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16¼	Am Expt 1⅓e	1	20	20	20	Sep 28
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 28
36⅜	16¾	Am FP6pf .90k	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ½
40½	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	7	39	38¼	38¼	— ¾
5½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
32	25½	Am-H SS 2⅛e	5	29	29	29	Sep 28
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Las	2	2½	2½	2½	Sep 28
36	32½	Am HL pf (3)	7	32½	32½	32½	Sep 24
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	49	49	49	+ ¼
2	1⅛	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 28
34	25	Am Ice pf	2	32	32	32	
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	5	3½	3½	3½	Sep 28
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Sep 25
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	6	80	78	78	—1
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	5	12	12	12	
6⅛	4	Am M & Met	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	11	19	19	19	— ¼
1¼	½	Am Pow & Lt	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
26¼	15⅛	APL$6p33⅓k	6	19	18½	18½	— ¾
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	5	17½	16¾	16¾	— ⅞
5¼	3¾	Am R&S .15e	26	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
12	9½	Am R M .70e	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	
7¼	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Sep 28
10⅛	6¾	Am Seat ½e	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	Sep 28
4	3½	Am Smelt (2)	2	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	142½	141½	142½	+2
35	29	Am Snuff2.80e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Sep 28
20⅞	16⅜	Am Sti F 1¾	6	18¾	18½	18½	Sep 28
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾a	1	10½	10½	10½	
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¾
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	5	18¾	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¾
97¼	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	3	88	87	88	Sep 28
23	17¾	Am Sm Tob ¼a	1	22¾	22½	22¾	Sep 25
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	11	118¾	118¼	118¾	+ ½
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	2	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	4	43½	43½	43½	
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	132½	132	132	
6	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
28½	22	Am Visc 1⅓e	11	28½	27⅞	28	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	115½	115½	115½	Sep 21
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	9	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
70¾	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 23
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	2	57⅜	57½	57⅜	Sep 28
57⅜	31½	Am Zinc L&S	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3½k	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Sep 16
28⅝	22⅝	Anaconn (1⅛e)	11	26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	6	16½	16½	16½	
10	7⅛	Andes Cop ¾e	1	7⅛	6½	9½	Sep 25
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	17	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
35	27⅝	Arch-D-M1½e	3	34¼	34	34	
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	2	102	102	102	— ⅜
4½	2½	Armour III	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	2	45	45	45	Sep 28
66	43	Arm III pf	6	45¼	45¼	45¼	Sep 17
25¾	21	Armstrong ¾e	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ½
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝e	2	6½	6½	6½	Sep 22
4¼	1⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4	4	4	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	70	70	70	Sep 28
83	53	ADG2pf163¼k	1	70	70	70	
27⅛	20	Associates I 2	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
46¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	229	50¼	46¾	49⅝	+2⅞
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	11	69⅜	69	69⅜	+ ⅜
31	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	67	30½	29½	30	
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	2	24½	23¾	24	Sep 24
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 10
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	10	17¼	17½	17¼	— ¼
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Sep 25
7	6¼	Atlas Corp 1⅜e	2	6½	6⅜	6½	
50¼	46⅜	Atlas Cp pf 3	6	48	48	48	Sep 28
70	43	Atlas Pow2½e	2	53½	53⅜	53¾	Sep 28
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	2	7½	7½	7½	Sep 15
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	4	2	2	2	Sep 23
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	8	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛

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14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ¼
10¾	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
6	4½	Barber Br (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½	
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	12½	Bath Ir Wk 1a	1	13	13	13	— ⅜
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅛e	2	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	20	Best Cream 1a	2	25	24¾	25	
104⅛	103	Best pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Best Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr 15
110⅜	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	Sep 23
8⅛	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Sep 28
16½	9¾	Bell Aivc (2g)	2	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	3	34⅞	34¾	34¾	
14⅛	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
54	46½	Ben in pf 2½	2	53¾	53¾	53¾	Sep 28
24⅛	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 28
66⅞	49½	Beth Sti 4½e	15	56	54¾	54⅞	—1⅜
121	105	Beth Sti pf 7	1	110	110	110	Sep 28
24¾	18¾	Bigelow-S1½e	1	24½	24½	24½	Sep 26
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	2	17	17	17	
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	3	12½	12¼	12½	Sep 23
21¼	13½	Boeing Air 1e	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
35½	25	Bohn A&B (2)	5	35¾	35	35¼	Sep 25
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
21½	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	6	21¾	21¾	21½	+ ¼
26¼	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	10	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	
2½	1¼	Bostonf&Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 26
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2e	2	28⅛	28½	28½	— ¼
20	15	Brewing C ½e	1	20	20	20	Sep 24
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Sep 28
19⅝	15¾	Briggs Mfg(2)	7	19	18½	18½	— ¾
30	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	30	30	30	Sep 24
43	30	Bristol-M1⅔e	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep 26
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 19
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 28
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	Sep 17
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40e	10	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅛	5¾	Budd Wh(1⅓e)	3	6	6	6	Sep 28
15⅜	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	1	13	13	13	Sep 28
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
26	19½	Bunova Wat(2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Sep 28
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
55½	53	Burlng pf 2¾	2	54½	54	54¼	Sep 28
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	19	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	
6¼	4¼	Butler Bros	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
21½	19½	Butler pf 1¾g	5	20½	20½	20½	
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 28
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	7	7	7	
15¼	10	Byron J'k ¾a	1	13½	13½	13¾	Sep 28

C

19¼	16½	Calif Pk 1½g	3	18¼	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
51⅜	50¼	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	A'g 13
1⅛	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅜	Cal & Hecla 1	8	6⅝	6½	6½	
15½	11⅞	Camb Wh ¾e	1	14¾	14½	14¾	— ¼
12⅞	9½	Canada Dr .60	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
5⅜	3½	Canadian Pac	109	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
37½	29⅜	Cannon Mills 2	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 25
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1⅓e	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	Sep 28
3	2⅛	Carrier-C .15e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	3	67	66½	66½	Sep 28
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	4	35	34⅞	35	— ⅛
21¼	15	Celanese 1⅓e	8	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½	2	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
25⅜	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	5	16⅞	16¾	16¾	Sep 25
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 28
3½	1½	Cent RR NJ	1	3½	3½	3½	
18	11	CenVioleta 1a	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
2¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 9
34½	27	Cerro de P (4)	4	34	33½	34	
2½	1¾	Cert-Lee1 Prod	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19	15½	Chain Belt ¾a	4	16	16	16	Sep 22
7	14½	Champ Pa ¾e	1	16½	16	16	Sep 24
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	3	6½	6	6	— ⅛
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	12	32⅞	32½	32½	— ¾
100	69	Ches & O pf 4	1	95	95	95	Sep 21
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	1⅜	1⅜	1½	Sep 28

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7½	2¾	Ch&E Ill A	34	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Chi Gr West	2	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
13¾	8¾	Chi GW pf 4½t	11	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
6¼	4½	Chi Mail ¾g	1	6	6	6	Sep 28
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	3	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ½
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Sep 12
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	⅝	⅛	⅛	Sep 28
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	4	1⅛	1	1½	+ ⅜
1⅜	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11	11	11	Sep 15
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	2	13½	13½	13¼	— ⅜
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 25
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	14	61¾	60¾	60¾	—1
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
3	2⅜	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
37	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	4	36½	36½	36½	Sep 25
39	22	ClewG.B.(1e)	1	27½	26¾	26¾	—1¼
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	5	32	32	32	— ⅛
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	3	75½	75½	75½	— ¼
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60½	60½	60½	Sep 28
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	12	15⅜	15	15	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	104	104	104	Sep 23
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¾e	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
13½	8¾	Col Br B .90e	1	12	11⅝	12	
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	6	1¼	1½	1½	— ⅛
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	4	34¼	33¾	33¾	Sep 28
8⅞	5½	Columbia Pict	19	8½	8¼	8¾	Sep 28
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	30½	30½	30½	Sep 24
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	3	73½	73½	73½	+ ¼
24½	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	12	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
101	91⅛	Coml C pf 4¼	1	100	100	100	Sep 15
28½	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	17	27½	27½	27½	— ¾
105¼	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Sep 24
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	15	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	47	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	14	28	27¾	28	— ¼
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1.60e	6	20⅛	20	20	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 16
16¾	12½	Congoleum-N 1	6	16	16	16	— ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	18	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11¾	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 26
7⅜	4	Cons Cop ¼e	14	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	25	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	-
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	11	84½	84	84¼	+ ¾
⅛	⅜	Cons Film Ind	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 22
9	7	Cons F pf ¾k	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 24
2¼	1½	Cons Laundries	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 28
6⅞	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	35	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	5	5	5	Sep 28
8⅜	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
36½	22	Consol'n-C pf	7	35¾	35¾	35¾	Sep 23
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	83½	83¼	83¼	— ¼
13⅞	11¾	Container ¾e	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	4	3	3	3	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
28	21⅛	Cont Can 1e	4	24	23½	23½	— ⅝
8¼	5⅞	Cont D F ½e	1	6⅛	6¼	6¼	Sep 26
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
4	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	27	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
24¼	17	Cont O Del (1)	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ¾e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
12½	8½	Cop'weld S .80	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 28
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46	46	46	
55¾	42¼	Corn Pr 2.60	11	50¼	50	50	— ¾
2⅜	2⅛	Coty Inc .15e	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 28
⅜	⅜	Coty Internat'l	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 24
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	10	12	12	12	
16⅛	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	36½	36½	36½	
12½	10	Crown Zel (1)	5	12	12	12	+ ⅛
26	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	4	31¼	30½	31¼	Sep 28
79¼	63	Crucible pf (5)	1	70½	70½	70½	
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep 28
85	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	85	85	85	Sep 28
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Pack	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gold Output May Be Cut To Free Labor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—An order which would cut off production by many of the country's principal gold mines was reported tonight to be near issuance by the War Production Board, for the primary purpose of diverting mining manpower to the production of critically needed copper, lead and zinc.

A WPB official who requested that his name be withheld said he understood the order was "at the point of being signed" by Chairman Donald M. Nelson. However, since it has not been signed, there remained a possibility that there might be some last-minute change of plans.

The proposal has been under study for months by a committee composed of representatives from five war agencies—WPB, War Manpower Commission, Office of Price Administration, War Labor Board, and the Army's services of supply.

Some officials have estimated that perhaps 10,000 miners could be found for copper and other nonferrous operations if some means could be found to transport the workers to the copper workings.

However, a spokesman for WPB's mining branch recently estimated that not more than 2,000 might be found, because of present depressed conditions in the mining industry.

The proposed order was expected to be followed by action of the Manpower Commission and U. S. Employment Service setting up orderly procedure for transporting workers to the new jobs.

It was indicated that gold mines having a considerable by-product output of copper or other essential metal might be eliminated from the contemplated shutdown.

Another problem confronting the five-agency committee is that of wages in copper mines, mills and smelters, which at present have not been high enough to prevent a wholesale exodus of workers into the west coast shipyards and aircraft plants.

A WLB decision is expected within a short time on wage demands of the C. I. O. mine, mill and smelter workers' union.

AMA Food Purchases Total $2 Billion For Lend-Lease

CHICAGO (AP)—Tom G. Stitts, chief of the dairy and poultry branch of the Agricultural Market Administration, said the agency had purchased $2,000,000,000 worth of food or $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 a day. Leading the list, he said, were eggs and dairy products.

Purchases made by the AMA are sent to other United Nations, both civilian and military populations, under the lend-lease terms The agency also does some buying for American armed forces.

Reviewing the AMA buying as it applied to dairy products, Mr Stitts said in an address prepared for delivery before the National Poutry Butter and Egg Association:

"Production of powdered whole milk has never been large but improvements have increased its possibility for use. Although we have bought only about 7,000,000 pounds to date, I have no doubt that it will have an increasingly important place in the war food program. . . .

"Cheese production should not decline.

"Butter production until lately has been running below last year. One of the major reasons for increasing the support price was to channel more milk to creameries. Although lend-lease demands for butter are relatively small, there is a strong domestic market because of greater income in this country. . . .

"In addition to the buying of huge quantities of dried eggs we plan to purchase limited amounts of canned chicken and turkey this fall and winter for hospital use. . . ."

Santa Fe to Pay $2.50 Dividend

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Atchison, Topeka & Canta Fe railway today voted an increase in the dividend on the common stock, authorizing a payment of $2.50 a share compared with $1.50 last Sept. 1 and earlier payments at the rate of $1 quarterly.

The latest dividend is payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Oct. 30.

E. J. Engel, Santa Fe president, said in connection with the dividend:

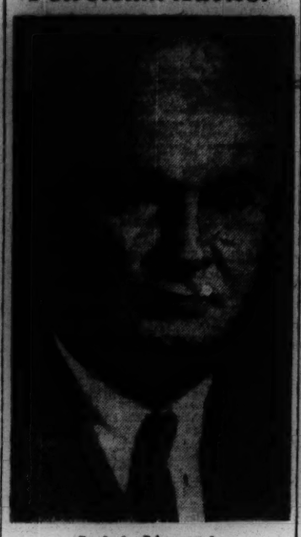
"The $2.50 will make divided payments during this calendar year $6, of which the two payments were applicable to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, and the last two to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, for our charter fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30.

"This declaration must in no way be assumed as establishing a precedent. The future will depend as has the present action entirely upon earnings, cash and the immediate and prospective requirements of the company."

Find Milk Sales Increase

NEW YORK — Daily average sales of fluid milk during August increased 17.16 per cent over the same period a year ago, according to reports from leading distributors in 152 U. S. markets to the Milk Industry Foundation. In August daily average sales totaled 8,000,274 quarts, compared with 6,828,761 quarts in August.

Petroleum Advisor



Joel A. Lipscomb

Appointed by the State Department to be petroleum adviser to the Government of Paraguay and is now en route to Asuncion, that country's capital, to take over his new duties. Mr. Lipscomb was released from the legal department of the Atlantic Refining Co., with which he has been connected for the last 20 years.

Cost-Plus Contracts May Include Charge For Some Advertising

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board announced that Government cost-plus-fixed-fee contractors would be allowed to include a "reasonable expenditure" for advertising in fees charged the Government, even though the contractors are engaged substantially or entirely in war production.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson directed, however, that all advertising expenditures included in such fees, or as part of overhead and management expenses on fixed price contracts, be reviewed as contracts are renegotiated.

The boards, he said, would approve as "reasonable expenditures" those which they find are "ordinary and necessary and bear a reasonable relation to the business activities in which the enterprise is engaged."

"This is not intended to exclude institutional advertising in reasonable amounts or good will advertising calculated to influence the buying habits of the public," Mr. Nelson directed.

If the boards find that advertising expenditures charged to fees are "extravagant and out of proportion to the size of the company or to the amount of its advertising budget in the past, or if they are not directed to public patronage which might reasonably be expected in the future" they will be disallowed.

Priority Specialists Shifted by WPB To Field Offices

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a reorganization designed to speed the handling of priority applications under the production requirements plan, J. A. Krug, the War Production Board's deputy director for priority control, announced the shift of some 300 priority specialists from Washington into WPB field offices.

The specialists formerly passed upon applications after they had gone through the hands of priorities "analysts" and Mr. Krug's action thus eliminates one step in the processing of applications.

Specialists now will review and approve priority ratings assigned to war contracts by procurement officers of the Army and Navy.

The office of the technical consultant, which formerly assigned the specialists to WPB industry branches, was dissolved along with the specialists' staff. Mr. Krug said he expected a "considerable saving of time" in action on applications would result from centering responsibility solely in the hands of branches.

Under Mr. Krug, the reorganized Bureau of Priorities Control will have as assistant deputy director Edward Falck. Dr. A. N. Holcombe is chairman of the appeals board and Donald Uthus is chairman of the clearance committee.

N. Y. Securities Firm Restrained From Dealings

NEW YORK (AP)—An order temporarily restraining Hanson & Hanson, New York securities dealers, from further security dealings in New York State was issued Saturday by Supreme Court Justice Benedict D. Dineen on application of State Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr.

The order was the result of a three-months investigation started when the market price of certain bonds of the Wisconsin Central Railway, Superior and Duluth Division, dropped sharply last June.

Assistant Attorney General Ambrose V. McCall charged that the firm created a rise in the market price of the bonds by purchasing them on the New York Stock Exchange and then sought to resell them in over-the-counter transactions "at a substantial profit to themselves."

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (3.60)	32¾	35¼
Commercial Credit (1)	39¾	41¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	54½	58½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
19 3s 60	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	103¾	103½	103½
34 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	95	89¾	89¾
13 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	93½	93½	93½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
13 Am & For Pwr 5020	74½	73⅞	73⅞
4 AmRCMem 6½s 49	103½	103	103
8 Am Int 5½s 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Am T&T 3½s 56	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Am T&T 3½s 61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
14 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107⅛
14 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
3 Ang C Nitra deb 67	47¾	47½	47¼
5 Atch Arbor 4s 95	83	83	83
3 Atl Cst Ln 5s 45	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Atl Del 4s 57	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Atl Del 4s 59	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 Atl Gulf & W 5s 59	111¾	111¾	111¾
17 AT&SF 4s 95	83½	83½	83½
1 AtSF aj 4s 95 st	83½	83½	83½
4 AT&SF 4s 1960-95	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
20 A C Line 1st 4s 5 3	84	84	84
48 A C Line cfc 4s 52	72	71½	72
25 A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63½	63½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33¾	33¾	33¾
31 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	89¾	89¾	89¾
41 B&O 4s st A	39	39¼	39
20 B&O 4s st C	33¾	33¾	33¾
37 B&O 1000 st D	39¾	39¾	39¾
36 B&O 4s st P	39¾	39½	39¾
11 B&O cv 4s st	34½	34¼	34¾
38 B&O 4s 48	35¾	35	35¼
10 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48¾	48½	48¾
23 B&O S W 50 st	40¾	39¾	39¾
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	60	60	60
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	60	60	60
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106	106	106
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	130½	130½	130½
1 Beneficial Ln 2½s 50	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103	103⅛	103
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 50	103	102⅝	103
6 Beth Stl 3s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39	38¾	39
8 Boston&Me 5s 60	73½	72½	73½
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	98¾	98¼	98¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	98¾	98¼	98¾
1 Buf R&P 5? st	36½	36½	36½
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34st	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	113	113	113
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	70¾	70¾	70¾
7 Celanese 3½s 63	100	99¾	100
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95½	95½	95½
14 Cen of Ga 5s 56 C	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
14 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
19 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18¾	19¼	19¾
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	63	63	63
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	70¼	70¼	70¼
20 Cen Pac 5s 60	87¾	86¾	87⅜
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	83¾	82¾	82¾
11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	30¾	30¾	30¾
27 Cen RR N J 4s 87 Reg	31½	31½	31½
6 Cen RR N J 4s 87	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	91½	91½	91¾
3 Champion P&P24¾s50	105	105	105
3 C & O 4½s 92	130	130	130
6 C & O3½s 96 D	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 C & O rfg 3½s 96E	104	104	104
69 Chi & Alton 3s 49	33¾	32⅝	33⅛
3 CB & Q rfg 5s 71 A	78¾	78	78
21 CB & Q 4½s 77	87¾	87	87⅜
7 CB & Q gen 4s 58	78¾	78½	78¾
4 CB & Q 4s Ill 49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
3 CB & Q 3½s Ill 49	93	93	93
72 Chi & E Ill inc 97	35¾	31½	32⅝
2 ChO&W inc 2038	38½	38	38
20 ChiGtWest 4s '88	66¼	66¼	66½
2 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	67¾	67¼	67¾
5 Chi I & L 6s '47	33	33	33
1 Chi I & L 5s '56	9¼	9¼	9¼
14 Chi I & L 4s '47	29½	29	29
261 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	17¾	17¼	17¾
170 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	4¼	4	4¼
5 CM&SP 4½s '89P	44	43¾	44
14 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	43½	43½	43½
20 CM&SP gen 4s '89	43½	43	43½
11 CM&St P 5½s '89 B	41¾	41½	41½
19 ChiNW 4½s '36	41	40¾	41
39 ChiNW rfg 4s 87	24¼	23¾	24¼
63 ChiNW gn 5s '87	35	34⅞	35
3 Chi & NW 4½s '87	34½	34½	34½
130 ChiNW cv 4½s '49	34¾	33¾	34
53 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	33¾	33½	33¾
66 ChiNW 4½s 2037C	33¾	33½	33¾
28 Chi & NW 4s '87	34¼	34	34⅛
266 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	19⅜	18¾	19¼
74 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	5½	4⅞	5⅛
348 CRI & P 4s '88	31⅞	30⅝	31⅜
26 CRI & P 4s '88 reg	28½	28½	28½
19 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	31	31	31
20 CRI & P 4s '88 ct reg	28¼	28	28¼
978 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	18¼	17⅝	18
2 CStL&NOMem 5s '51	53½	53½	53½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	98½	98½	98½
1 Childs Co 5s '43	41	41	41
5 Choc Okla & G 5s '52	29	29	29
21 CCC&StL 4½s '77	47	46½	47
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	96½	96½	96½
16 Clev Un Term 4½s '72	78¾	78½	78¾
14 Clev Un Term 5s '73	87¾	87½	87¾
5 Clev Un Term4½s'77C	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Col P & T 5s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
21 Col & So 4½s '80	28¾	28½	28½
2 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	92	92	92
58 Columbia G 5s '52 May	92	91¾	92
25 Columbia G 5s '52 May	91¾	91¾	91¾
94 Columbia G 5s 1961	98¾	98	98¾
3 ComlMack inc 6s ww	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	109¼	108¼	109¼
20 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s 58	107½	107½	107½
3 Con Edis 3¼s 58	105	105	105
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	103¾	104
4 Crane 2¾s 60	101	101	101
3 CubaNoRy5½s 42rct	30¾	30¾	30¾
3 Cuba RR 5s 52	37¾	37¾	37¾
5 Dayton P & L 3s 70	105½	105½	105½
81 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	88¾	88¾	88¾
26 D & R G 4½s 36	31½	31½	31½
165 D & R G 4s 36	31½	31¼	31¾
28 D & R G D 5s 55 Aa	3½	3	3½
45 D & R G West 5s 78	19	18½	19
2 Det Ed 4s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 El Paso & SW 5s 6"	67¾	67¾	67¾
12 Erie 4½s 2015	54¾	54	54¼
13 Erie 4s 95	92	91¾	91¾
76 Fla E Cst 5s 74	18½	17½	18½
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	17½	17½	17½
9 FondaJ&G2-4s83fld	4½	4½	4½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96½	96½	96½
3 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Goodrich 4½s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	90½	90½	90½
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82½	81¾	82½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96¾	96¼	96¼
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	96½	96½
11 G Bay & W deb B	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
6 Gulf M & Oh 4 75	60	60	60
16 Harlem R&P 4s 54	85½	85½	85½
9 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	44	43¾	44
32 Hud&Man rfx 5s 57	47¼	46¼	47¼
38 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20	19¾	20
8 Il Cen 4s 52	51¾	51¾	51¾
9 Il Cen 4s 53	48¼	48	48¼
20 Il Cen rfg 4s 55	47	46¾	47
17 Il Cen 4½s 66	44⅞	44¾	44⅞
7 Il Cen 5s 55	55½	55¼	55½
5 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44	43¾	44
11 IC&CEL&NO 4s 63 A	49¾	49¾	49¾
30 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44¾	44¼	45
5 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	81½	81	81½
11 Interlke Iron cv 4s 47	101½	101¾	101½
4 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	4¼	4¼	4¼
92 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 53	27¾	27	27¾
30 Int Gt Nor 8s 56 B	26½	26¼	26¼
53 Int Gt Nor 8s 56 C	26¼	25½	26¼
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s	34	33¾	33¾
7 Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
15 Int T&T 4½s 52	87½	87	87½
60 Int T&T 5s 55	89¼	89	89
6 James F&Clea 4s 59	86¾	86¼	86¼
41 KCFtS & Mem 4s 3	64¼	64	64¾
33 KCFtS & M 4s 36 c	63½	63	63½
13 K C South 5s 50	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 K C South 3s 50	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 K C Term 4s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
30 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88	88	88
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	88	88	88
7 Lautaro Nit inc 7S	48	48	48
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78	78	78
2 Leh Val,R Term 5s 54	45	45	45
14 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	24¾	24¼	24¾
16 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	23¾	22½	23⅜
1 Liggett&M 7s 44	111	111	111
1 Liggett&M 5s 51	121½	121½	121½
41 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Loul&N 5s 2002 B	101½	101½	101½
2 Louis&N 4½s 2003	93½	93½	93½
9 Louis & N 3½s 80A	104¾	104¾	104¾
91 Louis&So Jt M 4s 63	91¼	91	91¼
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47½	47½	47½
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	51¼	51¼	51¼
9 McCrory Stre 3½s 55	104½	104½	104½
3 McKees&Rck 3½s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	85	85	85
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	40	40	40
4 MilSportsa&NW 4s 47	20¼	20¼	20¼
18 Mil&St. 4s 34 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
9 Mil&St. 4s 49	9¼	9¼	9¼
7 MSP&SSMarie 4s 38	15¼	15¼	15½
10 MSP&SSM gtd 4s 38	15	15	15
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15	14¾	14¾
3 M-K-T 1st 4s 76	17½	17½	18¼
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 40	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	31½	31	31½
4 M Pac cv 5½s 49	31¼	31¼	31½
1 Mo Pac 5s 65A	24¾	24¾	24¾
10 Mo Pac 5s 77F	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	24¾	24¾	24¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 F	24¾	24¾	24¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	24¾	24¾	24¾
144 MoPac 5½s 75	24¾	24¾	24¾
MonWPa Pub 3½s 66	111½	111½	111½
MonWPa Pub 3½s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Mont Pow 3½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Mor & Essex 4s 55	43	43	43
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	40	40	40

Treasury Financing Soon to Be Record Since First World War

Permanent Small Business Agency Urged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, told the Senate small business committee today that upwards of 300,000 retail stores would be forced to close by July 1943 for lack of goods and labor.

He endorsed a suggestion by Senator James (D-NY) that a permanent federal agency be established to preserve the small business structure from "the ravages of war economy."

Chairman James Murray (D-Mont) meanwhile announced the committee would open an investigation soon into the operations of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, created under a committee-sponsored bill, in the war production program.

"We want to determine how much a share smaller manufacturers are getting under the war manufacturing program," Mr. Murray said.

Mr. Taylor testified that departmental estimates indicated that approximately 1,400,000 workers in the retail and wholesale trades would be drawn into the military and war plant services from July 1942 to December 1943.

Urges Over-All Agency

"There should be an over-all agency husbanding small business in which casualties are increasing by virtue of government orders concentrating manufacturing in the larger companies," Senator Mead told the witness.

"I agree with you," Mr. Taylor said.

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson is to testify tomorrow.

Meanwhile, organization of the Smaller War Plants Division of the War Production Board got under way with appointment of two labor union men as advisers and with designation of deputy regional directors to handle sub-contracting problems in WPB regional offices.

This division, a functioning agency, supplements the Smaller War Plants Corporation, which is concerned primarily with financing.

Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the A. F. L., and Philip J. Clowes, formerly of the United Steel Workers of America (C. I. O.), and recently associate director of WPB's labor production division, were named as the labor advisers.

Lou E. Holland, deputy WPB chairman in charge of smaller war plants, said he felt the labor men would be of "greatest value" in the effort to use fully the facilities of small plants and shops and the skill of their workers.

Depletion in Inventories

Louis J. Paradiso, Commerce Department economics analyst, told the Senate committee that since last March, "wholesale inventories have been liquidated at the rate of $100,000,000 per month." This depletion, he noted, "will soon be reflected in reduced sales."

"We estimate that in the first half of the next year wholesale sales will be 7 per cent below sales in the first half of this year," Mr. Paradiso said.

He estimated that dollar sales of all retail stores in the first six months of next year would be "12 per cent below sales in the first half of this year."

Another witness, Charles C. Fichtner, chief of the department's division of regional economy, estimated dollar sales of durable goods would fall 45 per cent the first half of 1943 below sales for the first six months of 1942.

"The full impact of the war has yet to be felt," he said. "The demands for materials, manpower, transportation and power will continue to increase. There will be further limitations on production of civilian supply to conserve materials, free labor, and facilities for war work.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 107

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on September 16, 1942, for the quarter ending September 30, 1942, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on October 15, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1942. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

San Francisco, California.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Provident Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
West Roxbury Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Wiley Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Weber Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Clinton	Oct. 20

Widespread All-Out Rationing Is Seen on Way Before Long

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The last ten days have brought more news about rationing than the last ten months.

The Baruch Committee recommended nation-wide rationing of gasoline and now Mr. Jeffers has called for it. Fuel oil rationing for 30 eastern states was announced and now it appears that it will cut rations 33 per cent below last year instead of 25 per cent. Meat rations were announced for the turn of the year but now an immediate allocation of reduced meat supplies is announced.

The food trade journals are full of reports of coming canned goods shortages. The textile trade papers indicate that the Army will take even more cotton and wool next year than last, that we may have to lease-lend wool to Russia and cotton to Australia, and that some lines of textiles, particularly in the finer goods, will be seriously short next year.

Hints Dairy Goods Shortage

The Department of Agriculture hints that even dairy supplies may be short next year, due particularly to lease-lend on the demand side and to labor and machinery shortages on the supply side. Grocers fear they will have from 15 to 25 per cent smaller physical volume of goods to distribute next year than this. Polls of other retailers indicate pessimism about next year's volume of business, while the public is again stepping up its retail purchases as it recovers from the buying spurts of August, 1941 and of last Spring, and while the supply of goods running into distributive channels is drying up on the intake while the spigot of the outgo is again being opened by buyers.

The WPB program of concentrating industries into "nuclear" operations bids fair further to curtail the supply of civilian goods.

OPA announces that an "all-purpose" ration book has gone to the printers for 150,000,000 copies, and that this book is only the first of four. Each book, about the size of the sugar rationing book, will carry eight pages, each of 24 coupons. If each of these coupons is made good for two week's ration, then each page will cover a single commodity for 48 weeks or nearly a year, each book will handle eight commodities, and the four books will take care of 32 commodities.

It is an excellent tip-off of what OPA anticipates. If it were not, OPA's latest action in setting up an experimental ration-banking system would be. Britain has one already. The hundreds of millions of ration cards to be handled monthly can be channeled in to Washington through the banks.

And evidently OPA's view of growing ration problems is shared elsewhere in Washington. Agriculture Secretary Wickard told the food chains in Chicago last week that "The blind faith that we are sure always to have enough food must be very comforting, but it is also dangerous . . . unless we act promptly and with energy, a single year could change our food position from abundance to scarcity. . . ."

Down to Bone and Muscle

And Donald Nelson said publicly, "We have been living on our fat so far in this war . . . but, believe me, we are not going to have an ounce of fat left in another year. We will be down to bone and muscle, because we have got to get down to bone and muscle in order to win."

The wonder is, however, not that wide-spread all-out rationing is on the way but that it hasn't come sooner. In Britain it started almost the day the war broke out; in Germany, Russia, and Japan it started years before the war.

It looks as though in coming months rationing is to take the place of the cost-of-living as the major concern of every housewife; as though the major family problem will be, not how much things cost, but how much can be bought. Despite the talk, the "inflation" worry seems due soon to abate with some action by either Congress or the President; while the problem of rationing is due to spread all over the front pages nearly every day, as item after item has to go through the wringer.

There are several reasons why rationing is due to bind soon. Simplest is of course the Japanese success in Asia, making the United States a have-not nation as to several items. Rubber shortage forces nation-wide gasoline rationing. Tin shortage brings rationing of canned goods so much the nearer.

Loss of the Philippines makes rationing of fats and oils likely earlier. Loss of Dutch East Indies oil costs the United States additional tankers which might be available to bring fuel oil to the Atlantic seaboard if the submarine menace could be ended.

Shipping Scarcity Problem

Another problem is shipping scarcity. It makes sugar, cocoa, and coffee scarce. It affects the meat supply, for with Australia 11,000 miles from Britain and Argentina 6,000 miles, but New York only 3,000 miles, it is essential that the United States replace Australian mutton and Argentine beef in Britain.

But an even more important reason is the basic change in the supply-demand picture which the war has effected in commodities of which the United States normally could produce far more than it used to want. It is a somewhat more complex picture but it sets up as follows for such items as meat, canned goods, and textiles.

(A) On the supply side the country is producing at record levels. It will turn out, for instance, 24,000,000,000 pounds of meat in 1943 against a peacetime average of 16,000,000,000 pounds; 12,000,000,000 yards of cotton textiles, or about twice the normal peacetime American consumption. Despite tin shortages, labor shortage, and everything else, it will turn out nearly 50 per cent more canned goods than "normal." And so on.

(B) But enormous Army and lease-lend requirements will take all the difference. Of meat, for instance, they will take about 7,500,000,000 pounds, or almost exactly the total of the increase. Much the same holds for textiles, and for canned goods, of which the Government will take about a third of the 1943 output—i. e., leaving about the pre-war total available for American civilians.

(C) But civilians will not be content with the pre-war supply. Pay rolls are up 60 per cent. The national income is up nearly 50 per cent. That means more buying power. And more and more spending outlets are being cut off. Cutting of each one tends to shift demand to unrationed or unrestricted goods.

Rationing to Multiply

There is another reason why rationing is due to multiply soon. It takes a long time for Washington to get rationing machinery in operation and for it to acquire the know-how of rationing. In the last nine months the final supplies of many a vanishing commodity missed rationing because Washington was quite unprepared to ration it.

It took OPA months of hard work to get the machinery of sugar-rationing in motion. There were endless conferences with the sugar trade. The ration-book had to be designed and 150,000,000 copies printed. Local ration boards had to be set up and instructed. Arrangements for the flow-back of coupons had to be made. There were unavoidable differences and unavoidable mistakes.

After gasoline rationing was set up on the East Atlantic coast the whole basis had to be changed in a month.

All this trial-and-error took time, but it accumulated machinery and experience, such as the Axis powers had accumulated even before they started the war. Hence Washington will be much readier to cope with future shortages as they develop than with past ones.

One factor will continue for a time to cause delay. Rationing is often a complex problem—as illustrated by meat and fuel oil. In sharp contrast, sugar was comparatively simple—it is all about the same whether granulated, lump, or powdered, and whether made from Cuba cane or Colorado beet. But OPA cannot ration meat on any such simple basis. It can't just say, "Each adult is entitled to 2½ pounds of meat." What kind—tenderloin or chuck, beef, pork, veal, lamb or mutton?

And fuel oil provides another illustration. The problem of how to do it was probably responsible for easily three months' delay in public announcement—and the full complexity of the calculations which will go into each householder's fuel oil ration are probably nowhere near yet realized to the public.

As the art of rationing develops, however, it will be easier and easier for OPA to apply it to additional commodities, and perhaps even to services. Obviously OPA is to become one of the most powerful and pervasive of all government agencies in gearing the everyday life of the civilian to the necessities of modern total war.

Smith New Head Of U. S. Rubber

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Herbert E. Smith, today took over his new duties as President of the United States Rubber Co.

F. B. Davis, Jr., chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Company, announced Mr. Smith's election to the presidency as well as to be chairman of the executive committee and a member of the finance committee after a special board meeting yesterday.

Mr. Smith started with U. S. Rubber 29 years ago and eventually became a vice-president and director. He is a director of the Rubber Manufacturers Association and a trustee of Brooklyn Trust Co.

Calumet & Hecla Plans To Reopen Mines Reported

NEW YORK (AP)—The Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co. was reported in copper trade circles to be planning to reopen several of its inactive copper properties in northern Michigan.

The affected properties were abandoned some time ago because of the high cost of producing copper.

The company's decision to resume operations at these properties was believed to be based on the premium price for copppr authorized jointly by the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration. This was fixed at 17 cents a pound, above certain production quotas, compared with the regular price of 12 cents and was intended as an incentive for owners of high cost mines.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended Sept. 24 numbered 149 against 117 in the previous week and 181 in the like period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Silver Bloc's Press Releases Seen Deceptive

By Herbert Bratter

Former Commerce and Treasury Department Silver Expert

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The silver mining interests, through their spokesmen in Congress and their friends in the War Production Board, continue to make use of false and misleading press releases with the object of protecting the subsidy for silver. The incidental result is to allay public demand for the industrial use of the 99,000 tons of silver already in Treasury vaults, and thus impede the WPB conservation division's efforts to assign all that silver to badly needed war uses.

Typical of this misleading campaign is a news report a few days ago from Nevada. In it Senator Pat McCarran announces that silver is to be used in substitution for copper in future construction at Basic Magnesium, Inc., a huge new defense plant at Las Vegas. This piece of alleged news is interesting because it shows how carefully one must read announcements related to silver.

The McCarran announcement would lead the unsuspecting to think that the Nevada Senator was responsible for the saving of copper, so important to the war effort, whereas in fact Senator McCarran actually has opposed the efforts of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, earlier this year, and the continuing efforts of WPB's conservation division to put the Treasury's full stock of silver to work in war industries. In other words, the silver bloc makes it appear that it is doing just the opposite of what it really is doing.

Silver Still Impounded

It is still the fact that all the Treasury's huge stock of monetary silver is impounded in the Government's vaults by a statute fathered and protected by the silver bloc in Congress, and not an ounce of it may be sold to industries which would use it in place of such very scarce war metals as copper, tin, stainless steel, antimony, aluminum, and the like. To date only a fraction of the non-monetary Treasury-owned silver has been "lend-leased" to the Defense Plants Corporation.

The Basic Magnesium silver arrangement "announced" by Senator McCarran is really a part of the busbar agreement arranged by the Treasury last May at the instance of the WPB, and not at the instance of Senator McCarran. WPB's efforts in this matter date back even further.

In this newspaper on September 17 this writer reported the misleading character of an announcement on silver given to the press by WPB under the imprimatur of Mr. A. I. Henderson, deputy director general for operations. The writer took the occasion to suggest that investigation might disclose that some person or persons within WPB might be misusing the press in the matter of giving out misleading statements. The WPB press release on silver to which reference was then made was in the nature of a supposed statement by Mr. A. I. Henderson, in quotation marks, to make it look real.

Mr. Murphy's Interest

Apart from the facts that the Henderson silver press release dealt not with a WPB matter, but exclusively with a Treasury matter, and that the "news" it contained was for the most part four months old, an interesting additional fact has now come to light. This fact is that Mr. Henderson did not authorize the use of his name in the WPB press release, and in fact was not even in Washington when it was prepared. Instead, the genesis of the misleading press release may be traced to Mr. W. S. Murphy, a minor official in the miscellaneous metals section of WPB, and former New York silver broker.

Mr. Murphy's business history is intertwined with the development of the silver purchase program. The name of his company, W. S. Murphy & Co., appeared on the Treasury list, hoarders of silver, published as a Senate document in 1934 in an Administration effort to trace the connection between speculators and the agitation for Treasury silver purchases.

The thousands of tons of Treasury silver would make a significant contribution to war industry, could the silver purchase laws be amended. Intrinsically, the silver situation is not perhaps of decisive importance. But it is symptomatic of some of the political flaws in the organization in Washington for an all-out effort.

British Columbia Gold Mining Labor Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Shortage of labor continues to harass gold and base metal mine operators in British Columbia, and so far there has been little encouragement from the Canadian Government.

Britiannia Mining & Smelting Company, for many years the most important copper producer in the province, is currently milling only 2,200 tons daily compared with 5,000 tons capacity, and this decline is solely due to lack of experienced men and the drift of mine workers to the shipyards and other industries paying higher wages.

Drastic restrictions were imposed on the gold mines' hiring privileges in an effort to release more men for the base metal mines, whose production is needed more under war conditions, but these have failed to check the flow of men from the mines into other industry.

Heads Exchange

Associated Press

Archibald R. Giroux

Elected President of the Boston Stock Exchange.

Giroux Elected New President of Stock Exchange in Boston

Archibald R. Giroux was elected president of the Boston Stock Exchange at the annual meeting held yesterday. Stearns Poor was chosen vice-president and Mark R. Hodges re-elected treasurer for the seventh term.

Members elected for the governing committee were: Louis Curtis (term to expire 1943); Alvah R. Boynton, Frank H. Brown, Lyon Carter, John Perrin, John A. Paine and Charles C. Waterman (terms to expire 1944).

Five members elected for the nominating committee for 1942-1943 included: Howard W. Hodgdon, Chairman, Waldo M. Brown, Hollis Hunnewell, Henry G. Nickerson and Samuel Mixter.

Mr. Giroux is Middlesex county commissioner, and chairman of the board of selectmen in Lexington, Mass.

Tin Production Quota Is Raised To 105 Per Cent

LONDON (AP)—The International Tin Committee, which has regulated most of the world's output of this metal under a seven-nation agreement, has virtually thrown open the production floodgates for countries still under United Nations' control.

The committee, in a gesture to preserve its machinery for post-war control, set export quotas for the remaining major areas under its control at 105 per cent of agreed tonnages until further notice, continuing the percentage now is effect.

But it said the quota would be adjusted "if any territory should be able to exceed this amount."

The concession applies to Bolivia, the Belgian Congo, and Nigeria, whose pre-war permissable annual exports were 46,490 tons, 13,330 tons and 10,890 tons respectively.

Malaya, with 71,940 tons, the Netherlands East Indies with 36,330 tons, Siam with 18,000 tons and French Indo-China with 3,000 tons annually, are all in Japanese hands.

The four signatories to the present agreement are Belgium, Bolivia, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

United Kingdom production has been around 1,500 tons annually, but since the start of the war efforts have been made to revive the tin minning industry in Cornwall, with an ultimate goal of 10,000 tons annually.

Stocks in hands of the United Nations were held in reserve until mid-1941, but war demands since have been such that everything possible must be done to make the sources remaining in allied hands fill the gap caused by Japanese conquests.

SEC Rules Koppers A Holding Company

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has ruled that the Koppers Company is a holding company within the meaning of the Public Utilities Holding Company Act, and that three other companies are units of the Koppers system.

The commission said that Brooklyn Union Gas Company is a subsidiary of Koppers United Company and the Koppers Company, and that Brockton Gas Light Company is a subsidiary of Koppers United, Fuel Investment Associates and Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, which in turn is a subsidiary of Koppers Company.

In holding that the Koppers Company is a holding company the SEC said "there is nothing in the record which would permit us to find that Koppers Company is not an intermediary company through which control over Brooklyn Union and Brockton is exercised.

At the same time, the SEC delayed the effectiveness of its order for 10 days to give Koppers Company time to file an application seeking exemption from the Holding Company Act.

Beet Sugar Deliveries Off

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Beet Sugar Association announced deliveries of beet sugar in August totaled 4,056,451 bags, a decline of 139,353 bags from deliveries of 4,195,806 bags in the like month of 1941.

U. S. to Seek $4 Billion Loan in Oct.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced yesterday that the Treasury would borrow approximately $4,000,000,000 in October, the largest single financing operation since the World War. He was to confer with officials of the Federal Reserve Board today and will make public details of the financing early in the month.

The Treasury borrowed $3,000,000,000 this month, but September was a fair revenue month because of quarterly income tax payments.

Since the fiscal year began on July 1 Treasury borrowings have amounted to $13,000,000,000. In this period the Treasury spent $15,335,156,132, including $13,866,352,306 for direct war purposes. Tax receipts were $3,725,167,767, leaving a deficit of $11,629,988,365.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The $4,000,000,000 Treasury financing program announced for October may include another issue of "tap bonds" similar to that offered in August, in order to reach investors other than banks, in the opinion of banking and investment leaders here.

That some attempt will be made to effect as wide a distribution of new securities as possible was held likely in view of the reserve position of banks. New York and Chicago banks are again faced with rapidly dwindling excess reserves after two successive reductions in reserve requirements by the Federal Reserve Board, and their ability to take on large amounts of new government securities in the immediate future might be impaired, it is believed, unless a further reduction in reserve requirements is made for the benefit of these banks.

However, any action by the open market committee of the Federal Reserve System to relieve the temporary tightness in the money market would be designed largely for temporary effect. Thus a broader program for offering new securities will presumably be formulated.

Atlantic War Risk Rates Cut Further

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Marine Underwriters in the American market, who announced reductions in cargo war risk rates on Aug. 27, have announced a further reduction affecting a large percentage of the Atlantic voyages. The Underwriters announced that these reductions were the result of a better experience record on the voyages involved, and again credited the reduction in sinkings to new and improved methods of convoying and other protective measures.

One of the principal trades affected by this reduction is on shipments between the United States and the West Indies, the East Coast of Central America and Mexico and the North Coast of South America where the rates have been reduced from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent.

Another important trade affected by this reduction is on shipments between the United States and Brazil and Argentina where the rates have been reduced from 20 per cent to 17½ per cent. Shipments between the West Coast of North, Central and South America and United States Atlantic and Gulf Ports via the Panama Canal also were affected by the reduction, the rate on shipments to and from United States Atlantic Ports being reduced from 17½ per cent to 15 per cent and the rate on shipments to and from United States Gulf Ports being reduced from 15½ per cent to 13 per cent.

Reductions were also applied on the longer United States Atlantic coastwise voyages, where the rate of 15 per cent for shipments between United States Atlantic ports and from United States Atlantic ports to United States Gulf ports was reduced to 12½ per cent and the rate on United States Gulf coastwise shipments was reduced from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent.

Reductions were also made applicable on shipments to and from ports outside of the Western Hemisphere.

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HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—7-room house near Mitchel Field; 12 minutes to depot; large plot; $50. Tel. 473-R Hemp.

MODERN COLONIAL COUNTRY HOME in Bedford, Mass. 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, double garage, 8 acres; $90. RALPH N. ROWER, 321 Old Billerica Road.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large one-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church. 036-045. RH. 3-1883.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

WEST MEDFORD, MASS., 7 Wyman St., on the hill—4-room apt. in 3-family house; coal-fired heater; exceptional location. Howard D. Breen, 109 Allston St. MYS 0707.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BOSTON—Wanted by 2 adults, 3-room furnished apartment, Commonwealth Ave. or Beacon St.; near transportation. Call LESTER PRIEST, Paine Building, South Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 194 Riverside Drive (overlooking Hudson)—Large, comfortable outside room—or share apartment. Tel. RIV. 2-6280.

N. Y. C.—Large, light, airy room; convenient to all transportation. Call Acad. 4-1793.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—2 single furnished rooms; settled gentlemen. Call between 10 a. m. and 8 p. m.; private home, 5050 Chancellor St.

ROOMS—APTS.
THE SERVICE BUREAU
88 FALMOUTH STREET, BOSTON

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, exc. food. 2 baths; loving hospitalities, beautiful sur.; open all year; restricted. $15; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to let part time. 551 5th Avenue, N. Y. C. Tel. EN. 2-1440.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 25 Harrison Ave.—Lady, will sublet office to practitioner. Saturdays; more days if desired. Phone 4-5717 from 9:30 to 4, evenings 2-8332. J. C. HALL.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8929

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave, (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASS'T SUPERVISOR—Sub Contract Dept. Acct'g bkgd., cost mfg. exp. pfd., $3000. LOUISE C. HAHN, Agency 280 Broadway, New York City

OFFICE BOYS

AGES 16-20, no experience necessary	
1 insurance company	$16
1 chemical firm	$15
1 major oil company	$19 mo
1 paper firm	$16
1 service corporation	$70 mo
1 stocks & bonds	$16-18

Several others. Call at once
PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

WANTED

LABORERS, all classes, Boston and Maine Railroad. Apply to MASTER MECHANIC, Charlestown Engine House (off Austin Street). No age limit.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A CAPABLE maid, white, Protestant, to live in Connecticut; 2 adults, 2 children and nurse in good home, with good wages; best references required. For details write MRS. J. CARLISLE, 19 Brighton Road, West Hartford, Conn.

ARLINGTON, VA.—HOUSEKEEPER desiring permanent home; employed parents; 2 small children; good manager; understand children; Christian Scientist or Quaker preferred. Address: Hale, P. O. 444.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, fond of children; good home. MRS. DILGER, 8406 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y. SHore Road 8-2608.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

SECY-STENOS: Newton, Revere & City	
STENO-FIGURER: Like detail	$25
STENO: Some dict exp, S. Boston	$18-25
STENOS: (5) Some exp	$17-20
BEGINNER STENOS: (6) Good training	$15-17
BKKPR-STENOS: (3) Good opportunities	$22-25
NIGHT AUDITOR: Hotel exp	$30
BKKPR-TYPISTS: Several good exp	$18-25
ASST BKKPR-TYPISTS: Several	To $22
PAY-ROLL CLERKS: (3) Exp	$18-20
TYPISTS: Several: (1) 12-7 p m	$16-20
E P BKKPR (1), M H BKKPR (1)	$22-25
I M B TABULATORS: Able to wire	To $30
MESSENGERS: Several	$15-16

WANTED—Middle-aged woman, refined, neat, to be made one of adult family; excellent cook, light housekeeping, ironing; references. Box H-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Houseworker-general—2 adults, child 11. Phone BU. 8-6982, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING service for firms and individuals without bookkeepers: systems installed and audited monthly; taxes. Write Box L 10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE POSITION WANTED: available through reorganization: corporate, transportation, insurance, personnel lines; above draft. SMITH, Write Box S-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION TO CHILDREN; cultured American widow (middle age); salary secondary. Write Box S-26, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS

HOOVER MOTORS INC.
Motor Mart, Park Sq., Boston HUB. 7100
Batteries still available. Get yours now!

FOOD PRODUCTS

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE BROWNIES
Sixty cents (60c) doz. Best ingredients. Brookside Kitchen, 58 Ellsworth St., Brockton, Mass.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3912

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

Office of the
Board of Election Commissioners
City Hall Annex, Boston, Mass.
September 28, 1942

We hereby certify as required by law, that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated for Councilor in Ward 14 and to be voted for in such ward of the City of Boston on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1942.

FOR COUNCILOR
(To Fill Vacancy—Unexpired Term)
Vote for ONE
WARD 14

MANUS W. EYGES.....638 Morton Street
BERNARD FINKELSTEIN..1203 Blue Hill Avenue
MAX C. CUSHNER.....56 Esmond Street
SIDNEY ROSENBERG.....576 Blue Hill Avenue
HARRY L. SILVA.....173 Columbia Road
DAVID KAPLAN.....639 Morton Street
ISADORE H. Y. MUCHNICK..43 Hewins Street

Mark a cross in the square at right of name and residence.

The polling places will be the same as those used at the last State Primaries.

William A. Motley, Jr.
Frederic E. Dowling
Francis B. McKinney
Hilda Hedstrom Quirk
} Board of Election Commissioners

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FL. 9-6056

RUGS FOR SALE

PRIVATE SALE—Must dispose of several beautiful genuine Oriental Rugs. Never been used. Asp. 3703 for appointment. Parker (Boston).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
(Author of "Singing Lessons for Everybody")
VOICE FREEDOM
SINGING . . . SPEAKING
170 W. 73rd Street, New York City
Consultation by appointment, only.
ENdicott 2-7910

PIANO, accordion, clarinet, saxophone; your home — Carnegie Studio. Frank Wunderlich, Col. 5-9739. Dewey 1-1600, N. Y. Adults, children; popular, classic.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 61 University Place. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4400.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed. E. B. HORN CO., 629 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1839.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA MONEY now. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name. 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big profit. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Weimers & Staples, 745 Monroe, Dept. 45, Rochester, N. Y.

SELL Christmas Cards! New "Print" 21-Card assortment sells $1—you make up to 50c. Outstanding value appeal. 11 popular assortments. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. I-N, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

TOOLMAKERS AND MACHINISTS

Wanted to work in modern plant located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, running 24 hours per day; 56-hour max work week, paying top wages; well established shop now doing defense work exclusively; ideal living conditions still prevail here. Interested parties please communicate with RELIABLE TOOL & MACHINE WORKS, 120 North Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED cultured woman wishes position in the South as companion to lady or elderly person; references exchanged. Mrs. Mabel H. Williams, 1013 E. 9th St., Anniston, Ala.

European Local Classified

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70c. Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15 Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2753

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 3236

A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Reasonable terms. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed, from 3 gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

LONDON. Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms H. and C. bed, bath, breakfast, 7/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

LONDON: Private hotel, 13, St. George's Sq., Westminster—H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. Miss Baker. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel
59 Osborne Road
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort.
Tel. Jes. 906.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain

England

BLACKBURN

From the Cheapest that is good to the Finest that's produced.

SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
TEL. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME

No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create far better values.

TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
Phone 9540 BRADFORD (8 lines)

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2467
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

DONCASTER

For a Few Shillings Kendall's make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
6, High Street, Doncaster.
23, Station Square, Harrogate

HARROGATE

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — *buy* Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
23, Station Square, Harrogate.

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kendall
70 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
20, Kirkgate, Huddersfield.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	O	L	A	N	D	■	C	A	N	A	D	A	■	■
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ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
4, Parker Street, Liverpool.
42, Sankey Street, Warrington.
Leyland Arcade, Lord St., Southport

87
SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
48/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

MANSFIELD

G. H. ANDREWS
6 & 8, Albert Street, Mansfield
for Quality Drapery
Always the Best Procurable
TELEPHONE 271

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SHEFFIELD

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS'
BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS
HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS
and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF FINSTONE ST. Tel. 24295

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 61073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily, except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. J. ACKROYD
Hunter's Bar
For Soft Furnishings, Curtains, Pelmets and Cushions
Phone 61829

YORK

15, Coney Street, York.
83, Newborough, Scarborough.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

Isle of Man

DOUGLAS

ROBERT OATES
47 Years' Experience in
Groceries and Provisions
Hillside Store
19, Drinkwater St., Douglas Ph. 1551

Scotland

EDINBURGH

NEW SEASON'S CLOVER HONEY
Geo. Gibson & Co.
BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
Tel. 25146-7 44, Queensferry Street

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 3663 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Guthrie & Co.
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS
GLASGOW, C.2

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles
in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
for the Coming Season
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
Hand Tailored
Costumes, Coats and Dresses
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616
J.W.BLACK
64 KYLE ST. GLASGOW

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

Looking for a Job? A House? An Apartment? Repair Service? A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?
FIND IT
Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor
GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

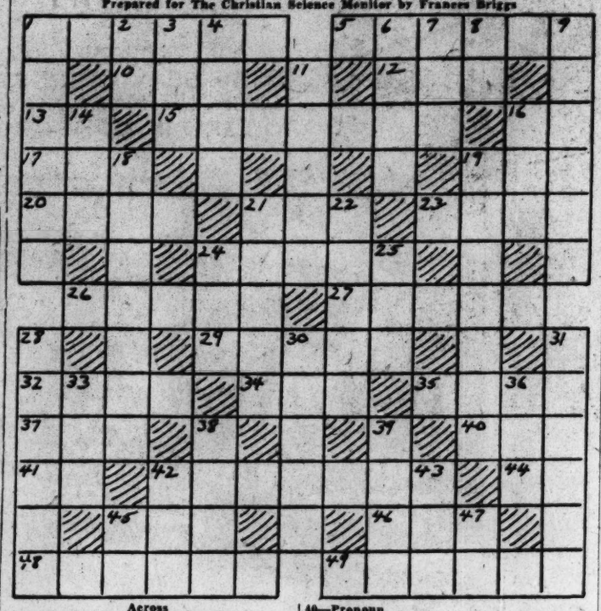
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where was Paderewski born?
5—Underground Railroad helped many fugitive slaves to reach what place?
10—What is a genus of macaws?
12—What is a vessel for flowers?
13—Right (abbr.).
15—Who is heroine of a Jan Struther novel?
16—What is symbol for barium?
17—To blind.
19—What is a belltopper?
20—What was Mme. Nevada's first name?
21—Would you don, eat, or pet a saluki?
23—What Biblical character was King David's great-grandmother?
24—What was first name of Burr, a former Vice-President of U. S.?
26—What was name of Portuguese prince called the Navigator?
27—What did David wish for in Psalm LV?
29—What would a Scotsman do in adjusting his kilt?
32—What English poet wrote of Miss Kilmansegg?
34—Organ of hearing.
35—What is a curve over doors or windows?
37—What is possessive case of "we"?
40—Pronoun.
41—What measure is equal to 4 gills (abbr.)?
42—What was first name of author of "Ode to Duty"?
44—Where is Patras (abbr.)?
45—Middle.
46—Student's mortarboard is what?
48—What is native lump of a precious metal?
49—What edible tuber forms a staple article of diet in most temperate regions?

Down

1—Who was author of "Scottish Chiefs"?
2—Musical note.
3—What is a human upper limb?
4—A spike is a very large what?
6—What is tip, point, or angular summit of anything?
7—And not.
8—Near.
9——— Miller Christie.
11—What river is mentioned in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus"?
14—What is diminutive of Timothy?
16—What does Casey hold, in poem by Ernest Lawrence Thayer?
18—In O'Neill's play, Jones becomes what?
20—Where was Franz Liszt born?
21—Who wrote the song "Home, Sweet Home"?
22—What is a belfry?
24—What State of U. S. is north of Louisiana (abbr.)?
25—Nothing.
28—What pianist was among first to use thumb freely on black keys?
30—What is an antonym of "late"?
31—Who is a rival to Valentine in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
33—Not in.
36—What is a tooth on rim of a wheel?
38—If wishes were horses, beggars would do what?
39—What is a city of Texas?
42—What is a pigeonwing?
43—Dull finish.
45—Symbol for magnesium is what?
47—Where is Altoona (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Newsboy Helps

Bremerton, Wash.

When Battery Headquarters, of a Coast Artillery unit, moved from temporary quarters beneath the grandstand of a local ball park, its members did not think that their daily quota of free newspapers would continue.

For months, a bright-eyed little boy had ridden up to the front entrance at six o'clock every morning, and left a generous supply. The ball park, it seems, was on his route, and he was quite happy to stop by.

But the new location was a good quarter of a mile away from the field, and the men generally conceded that their "free news service" would be halted.

Not so! For on the morning after their arrival at the barracks on the hill, Brighteyes arrived with his usual load; and his friendly "Good morning, soldier!" to the one then serving on switchboard was a wholesome buckup to the weary operator.

Brighteyes' faithfulness did not go unrewarded. Two months after his initial appearance at the hill site, the men of the Battery took up a collection for their youthful friend. More than five dollars was collected, and in due time presented to the newsboy.

One Out of Seven

One egg out of every seven produced in 1942 will be made into egg powder for use by the United States armed forces on far-flung battlefronts, and by the Allies.

FACTS
FIGURES
BRAZIL HAS APPROXIMATELY 300 MILLION WILD-RUBBER TREES
IT'S A FACT "BLOCK BUSTERS" OR 2,000 POUND BOMBS USED BY THE BRITISH TAKE HALF A TON OF STEEL. A MEDIUM TANK REQUIRES 30 TONS OF STEEL.
A DEPOSIT OF 42,000,000 CUBIC FEET OF PEAT EXISTS IN JUNIPER SWAMP, IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, N.Y.
WAR SPENDING BY THE U.S. REACHED A RATE OF $1,790 A SECOND IN JULY
K. HARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How Astronomers Can Foretell the Occurrence Of an Eclipse?

If the orbits of the earth and of the moon both were in the same plane, a solar eclipse would occur every new moon and a lunar eclipse every full moon. Actually, however, the plane of the moon's orbit is tilted at an angle of about five degrees to the ecliptic or plane of the earth's orbit, and crosses it at two points, called nodes, which are 180 degrees apart.

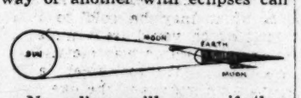
At these two nodes, the earth, the sun, and the moon are all in the same plane.

The moon appears to travel around the sky at the rate of about 13 degrees a day, so that it overtakes the sun (becoming a "new" moon) once each lunar month. If the moon overtakes the sun at, or within a few degrees of, one of the nodes, an eclipse of the sun will occur, because the moon will pass between the earth and the sun.

On the other hand, the moon becomes "full" once each lunar month when it is on the opposite side of the earth from the sun. If this occurs close enough to a node, the moon will enter the earth's shadow and an eclipse of the moon will occur.

Astronomers can foretell the occurrence of eclipses because through careful observation and intricate mathematical calculation they have determined the exact orbits and periods of the earth and the moon. They can compute the past and future relative positions of the earth, sun, and moon for dates many years distant.

Because of their ability to figure backwards as well as forwards, the dates of certain historical events connected in one way or another with eclipses can be determined and expressed in the present-day method of reckoning time.



No eclipse will occur if the sun, moon, and earth are not practically in the same plane, for the moon's shadow will miss the earth and the moon will miss the earth's shadow.

It is interesting, for instance, to note that the eclipse mentioned in the Bible in Amos 8:9 probably took place during the year 763 B.C. Some versions of the Bible give 787 B.C. for the date of its occurrence, but astronomers know from their computations that no solar eclipse was visible in or even near Samaria in the year mentioned. —W. P. Keasbey.

Wide World

Attention, Please

Above: A group of freshmen at the rescue training class at San Francisco's High School of Commerce try to pay attention to the instructor who is supervising the training of the local Dogs for Defense unit. Nearly 100 dogs and their owners are registered. All breeds are taught to "speak" and to search for injured persons, an emergency where their highly developed sense of smell is used. Left: A couple of classmates "boning up" for an exam.

Brevities

Des Moines Register: Then there was the sandwich board man who walked around with blank spaces fore and aft because he was on his vacation.

Detroit News: For never-failing charm, year in and year out, there's the typographical error that alludes to the jobholder now in office as the encumbrance.

A Verse for Today . . .

Where is the wise? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world? hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world?—I Cor. 1:20

NEWS ITEM — BERLIN BAKERS TO BE PUNISHED UNLESS THEY BAKE BETTER BREAD FROM ERSATZ (SUBSTITUTE) WHEAT.

BAKERY & DELICATESSEN
IT'S HARD TO MAKE IT TASTE LIKE BREAD WHEN I ONLY HAVE SAWDUST TO MAKE IT WITH
WHERE IS FRITZ?
OUTSIDE CHOPPING BREAD FOR THE STOVE
HERMAN, FOR WHY ARE YOU PACKING THE DISHES WITH BREAD?
IT'S THE NEAREST THING TO SAWDUST WE HAVE
ALL HE'S HAD IS ERSATZ BREAD FOR 2 YEARS - NO WONDER HE KEEPS PULLING OUT SPLINTERS
L.F. van Pelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Besides, It's Not Nice to Be Curious*

By Le Pelley

WAIT— DON'T RUN AWAY JUST BECAUSE THAT MACHINERY WAS GOING!
DON'T TELL ME NOT TO RUN!
LOOK— THERE'S NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT!! THAT MACHINERY CAN BE OPERATED FROM DOWNSTAIRS!!
DOWNSTAIRS?
ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS GO DOWNSTAIRS IF WE WANT TO FIND OUT WHO IT IS!
DOWNSTAIRS, EH?
OH... THAT MACHINERY WOULDN'T MAKE VERY GOOD SCRAP METAL ANYWAY... PROBABLY RUSTY...
ER... AH WE MIGHT AS WELL TODDLE ALONG...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe This Is the Exception That Proves the Rule!*

By Rodgers

This afternoon I dreamed that the Boss gave me an early dinner- "Maybe he really will if I ask him!" I thought—
So-I suggested it—without success-
But, I remembered "If at first you don't succeed-
"-try-"
"-try again!"
Seems to me that's the way the theory went!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jack Barks Up the Wrong Tree*

By The Hagers

"According to my book, this vent should be plugged up with tree cement."
Jack went to work as if he knew what specialists on trees would do.
"What's up?" we heard a shrill voice shout. A little squirrel scrambled out.
"It took months to install," said he. "Cross ventilation in my tree!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bringing the Front Home

They've been stepping up production in Pennsylvania coal mines since soldiers from fighting units and a nurse who escaped from Corregidor went down into the pits to talk with miners. It's a good idea, this one of bringing the production and fighting fronts together. But why not apply it—if men can be spared from the front lines—to other sectors of the home front? There is Washington, for instance.

How about letting the farm bloc "tell it to the Marines"—or vice versa. A little friendly conversation in Congressional cloakrooms with men from the Solomons might cast new light on parity. It might be well for soldiers in the front lines to hear more about the real difficulties of farmers who cannot get help to harvest food—and it might easily turn out that politicians would find the "hardships" they have to impose in the way of taxes or rations wouldn't look so very tough. A bit more awareness of the front-line viewpoint might help all of us to survive on an A card even though the fellow next door does chisel on gasoline.

Someone has well said that the great problem of the world today is simply one of awareness—of overcoming distance with imagination. In war there is the necessity of feeling what the front is like before it flies over one's own backyard. Nation after nation has been enslaved because its own people or its natural friends did not have the necessary awareness of danger. The task of uniting for defense, now in war, later in peace, is essentially this one of bringing the front home.

A tremendous lot has been said about the value of the home folks keeping up the morale of the armed services. Letters, packages, broadcasts—all are helping to do that. But there is more than a little evidence that people whose main concern is naturally still the usual routine of civilian life—particularly in America, which has had so little physical touch with the war—need to imbibe some of the feeling of the fighting fronts. Such pictures as Mr. Willkie gave us of Russia and our Mr. Strout is giving us of Britain all help. So do the letters of soldiers.

Mr. Strout says he is glad he doesn't have to explain Congress to the British and that American doughboys can't sit in the galleries and hear the debates on parity. But wouldn't it be a good thing if the arguments about who is going to stop getting higher prices if somebody else stops getting higher wages could be made in the presence of a small delegation of men who have "been in it"—men perhaps who have stopped walking or seeing? That debate might take on a different tone.

America is forgetting Pearl Harbor. It should not have to have another Bataan. With a little imagination it can use Stalingrad and the Solomons to gain awareness. Can anybody imagine how much time either place would have for a discussion of parity? Yet the line through those fronts runs straight to Washington and into every home in America. It ought not to be necessary to bring men from the front to help us realize it. Just let them listen in—and broadcast back.

Miss America of 1900

The exhibition of drawings and paintings by Charles Dana Gibson which has just opened at the Cincinnati Art Museum provides a refreshing respite in time of war. It also gives the débutante who has put aside her orchids and party frock to don the uniform of the WAAC or WAVES or WAAF an opportunity to become acquainted with Miss America of forty years ago.

To Mr. Gibson must go the credit not only for his great contribution of a high, graphic order, to American illustration, and the portrayal of an era; but also for the invention of the young woman who did her country credit wherever she went. The tall and graceful creature, who could play tennis as competently as she could sail a yacht, was as much the model of the young generation in her day as the Hollywood star is of the college girl today. Her picture, cut from "Life" or some other magazine, could be found tucked into a bureau frame or a handkerchief box. She smiled saucily from candy-box covers and printed sofa pillows.

Whether Mr. Gibson presented her as the beautiful, martyred bride of some disreputable English "m'lud," the counter-girl heroine of an American novel, or the country girl on holiday at the seaside, she was independent and refined, a person of dignity and charm.

Many will be glad to greet her again. Can't she make a tour of the public art galleries?

Tires and Patriotism

It is a commentary on the individual war effort of a few Americans that only eleven days after the Baruch Rubber Committee—emphatically supported by President Roosevelt—asserted the need for a 35-mile-an-hour speed limit, 123 speeders were fined in New York. When the issue was one solely of safety, the arguments for slow driving were powerful; when the wartime conservation of gasoline and, especially rubber, are added the argument would seem to be conclusive. The rubber remaining on the passenger cars of America is the Nation's largest available stockpile. Its value to any owner can only be reckoned in terms of what the use of his car means to him.

But this rubber also has another value; that to the Nation. For it is correctly argued that because of suburban development and the growing dependence upon automobiles, it is impossible for trains, buses and trolley cars to absorb the total job of transporting workers to and from their jobs, of carrying shoppers from homes to stores, of answering all the need for the social goings and comings that even though properly curtailed in wartime still have a place. Therefore, private cars must remain on the roads to carry the portion that public transportation cannot serve.

It follows, then, that saving rubber is a patriotic duty. An engineering section of the War Production Board worked out a scale showing the relative wear of tires at ascending speed. President Roosevelt and the Baruch Committee decided on the 35 m. p. h. top limit after consulting this chart and other factors. As early as January one rubber concern began giving wide publicity to its plea for driving at 25 m. p. h. This reminder that rubber saving increases below the 35 m. p. h. limit now set for the nation is highly useful. Other companies are spending more to give advice on how to lengthen the service of tires. These suggestions are valuable, and should be followed.

Much From Little

As the lesson sinks in that transportation and not production is the lever that will tip the scales to victory, the subject of dehydrated foods will become more important. Cargo space is undoubtedly the problem which is causing most concern to the allied strategists.

Cargo space is the essence of victory. Under the Lease-Lend program, food deliveries around the world from April 29, 1941, to June, 1942, totaled 5,178,389,593 pounds. The gargantuan scope of the program is emphasized in individual listings: 1,200,000,000 pounds of cereals; 1,000,000,000 pounds of dairy products and eggs; 800,000,000 pounds of meat, fish, and fowl; 900,000,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables; 700,000,000 pounds of tars, wood, resins; 500,000,000 pounds of lard and fats; 100,000,000 pounds of jams.

The announcement that a laboratory technician has perfected a pill which contains all the food vitamins and chemicals necessary to sustain human life for a considerable period is important. But the little-publicized progress in the processes of food dehydration is probably more vital in the total scheme. Most foods contain a great deal of water. Eggs and meat, for example, are 75 per cent water.

Dehydrated foods are not new. For centuries, men have dried fruits and vegetables. In the last war, 8,905,158 pounds of artificially dried meat and vegetables were shipped to the forces abroad. They were not particularly well-received because flavor and coloring were sub-standard.

Today color and flavor are not destroyed. Both the Department of Agriculture and commercial companies have carried on experiments. At the present time, eighty plants are capable of dehydrating 10,000,000,000 eggs a year. The dried milk products in 1942 will approach 600,000,000 pounds. Intensive research is going on with meats, butter, and fruits. More than 1,200,000,000 gallons of orange concentrate have been sent in the last twelve months to British packing houses which rebottle it for distribution.

Dehydration of foods reduces bulk, saves shipping space and thus reduces the number of warships required for convoy duty. After victory is won, America will have to export still more food to Europe. It seems likely that a permanent branch of the food industry is on its way.

Speaking of this rapidly changing world, while buzzing insistently for our office boy the other day we suddenly realized he couldn't come because he was flying an Army plane out there somewhere.

The Bookshelf

Asian Bastion of Democracy

It is the contention of R. A. Davies and Andrew J. Steiger that the vast expanses of Soviet Russia in Asia constitute a virtually impregnable bastion of democracy. And in building a case for their thesis in SOVIET ASIA (New York: The Dial Press. $3) they allay to a considerable extent the apprehension that Nazi conquest of the Caucasus would make it impossible for the Soviets to wage offensive warfare.

Mr. Davies, a Canadian journalist, and Mr. Steiger, quondam translator for the New York Times in Moscow, paint a vivid picture of the social and industrial revolution that has taken place in the last twenty years in Siberia, which in its present state of development greatly resembles our own West of fifty years ago.

If their estimates and figures are accurate, and there is no reason to believe they are not, Soviet Asia has sufficient resources and potential strength to hold off the full might of Germany in the West and Japan in the East for an indefinite period. Only at its extreme borders does this vast territory appear vulnerable.

It would seem, therefore, that one of the most important things the United Nations can do to aid Russia, in addition to the primary necessity of opening a second front, would be to develop and exploit to the fullest extent and in the shortest time this storehouse of almost unlimited resources.

The writers question whether Russia has appreciably weakened its garrisons in Eastern Siberia in order to make its heroic stand in the Volga bend. Many of the troops that have been transferred from Siberia, they suspect, never were intended for use anywhere but in Europe and merely were being trained in the East. Western Siberia and Kazakstan, for example, have been training grounds for troops for a long time.

The book has much to say regarding Kazakstan. The Ural-Emba oil basin in this republic, it is pointed out, contains oil reserves estimated at more than 1,290,000 tons and covers more than 156,000 square miles. At Dzeshazgan in western Kazakstan there is a copper deposit estimated at 3,100,000 tons. At Bashekalsk there is a deposit containing an estimated 2,000,000 tons of copper as well as 2,600,000 tons of lead and 4,600,000 tons of zinc.

Messrs. Davies and Steiger deserve to succeed in their chief object—to help turn the attention of the democratic peoples to one of the most important and little publicized sectors of the global war front. At the same time they have provided a closeup of Soviet life and work and thus have added a few more bricks to the structure of Anglo-U. S.-Soviet understanding without which no satisfactory and stable postwar order can be established. H. M.

Our Readers Say—

Out Maneuvering vs. Outbuilding The U-Boats

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One day we had at The Authors here, Lieut. Com. Brett (Rtd.), of World War One. It seems that when we joined that war, we mined the North Sea at four levels from Scapa Flow to . . . Norway! This hemmed the U-boats in, and led to the sinking of many of them that encountered the mines. First it was no longer possible to procure volunteer U-boat crews, then the drafted crews grew sullen and rebellious because of frightful losses of boats and lives. According to Brett, this was the prelude to the Navy revolt, the collapse of German morale, and the end of the war.

Brett commanded one of the mine layers through the whole procedure.

Our handicap to similar procedure today is the loss of Norway. Our Navy and Britain's will have to devise other methods of extinguishing U-boats, and no doubt are; but we may assure ourselves that extinguishment of them, in schools, is the one means to drive them out of the seas. Nor does that kind of job take a long time, once its technique is devised. Would there be any merit in towing blimps along with convoys?—a sort of sublimated lookout post? I wouldn't know, but do know this: in World War One we did not outbuild U-boat sinkings, but while building tonnage comparatively slowly, did sink dozens of U-boats themselves, so many that it drove them all to harbor, where they resolved to stay.

Every Navy gets all news germane to its welfare. News of U-boat sinkings on an increasing scale would do more to restore tonnage on the Atlantic than would the production of several shipyards. Efforts to sink U-boats must be intensified and experimented with unceasingly, until a substitute for North Sea mining turns up.

Los Angeles — WALTER ROBB

House-to-House Canvass for Scrap

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read in your columns that you are asking for suggestions with regard to the collection of scrap rubber and metal. I, therefore, offer the following:

To organize volunteer workers in each neighborhood and, if possible, use as a headquarters the Air Raid Warden offices. Some of those workers would be designated to make house-to-house calls in order to inquire what the individuals there have on hand in the nature of this scrap. They could be instructed to deliver it at headquarters, or any other designated place. However, a better plan would be for the volunteer to make a list of the articles. Then a truck could be sent around to pick up the heavy articles, while the lighter ones could be picked up by private car, that is, if the individuals could not deliver them at headquarters.

This is a general idea, and I thought that since the Air Raid offices are established, it would not need very much additional machinery to get the plan under way. The important thing to my mind is the house-to-house canvass, and then calling for the heavy articles, inasmuch as many people have no way of taking the articles to scrap heaps.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — ROSS L. BLY

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Hazards of the A. E. F.

They Who Sacrifice Can't Understand

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

One question asked of every American today in London is, "What does this controversy in your Congress mean? Tell us because we don't understand."

British papers are tactfully treating the farm bloc struggle as a domestic American issue. I haven't seen a single reference to it.

In the United States Army camps, the story also is being played down on news bulletin boards. Do intelligence officers feel it would affect the soldiers' morale? Now and then the disgusted comment is raised: "Have those guys forgotten we're over here? Don't they know a war's on?"

Three thousand miles nearer the war front than Washington, it is hard to think of anything more potentially dispiriting to fighting men than the impression, if it should gain ground, that the "folks back home" are unwilling to make sacrifices to support their effort. Soldiers don't qualify and split hairs as perhaps they should, and it is difficult for them to interpret the Congress controversy save in harsh, brutal, oversimplified terms that affect their own destinies.

Here in Britain there is an unreality about Washington dispatches that makes them almost impossible to grasp. Britain has not made sacrifices like Russia, yet this land is battered and bombed till one building in five shows traces. The Washington controversy coming now seems like a foreign language from a different world. Nobody here thinks about profits any more; only eighty people are left in the country who get $24,000 a year net income; the worker labors sixty to sixty-five hours a week; women are drafted much like men; long hours of unpaid additional service in fire-watching, air-raid protection, or home guard continues after work; housewives stand uncomplaining hours in food and clothing queues; production is geared to such a point that the scarcity of civilian fuel requires that no furnace be lit before November 1 in this raw climate. A people living such a Spartan life simply cannot grasp the meaning of the Washington controversy.

To understand it must be still harder in Russia where, according to Moscow dispatches, the greatest battle of the war is at its height and where every German killed means one less German ultimately to kill Americans. Soviet dispatches tell what the people are enduring while pleading for a second front. Russia, says Paul Winterton in the London News-Chronicle, is "a country aching with grief." But while men and women face machines with bare hands, while famine threatens some parts of the country, while fuel is at a minimum and for many there is no artificial light whatsoever, love of country burns with such fervor that there is no slightest thought of submission. As the Stalingrad battle swings and teeters in the balance, the incredible news comes from Washington that politics continue and minor sacrifices are resisted.

I spent Sunday at an American Army camp, "somewhere in England." West Point officers told of classmates and men captured at Corregidor and elsewhere on the Pacific front. They grimly asked how to explain these cables about Congressional dissension to our captured men, where cocky little Japs order big emaciated Yanks about, or take snapshots to send to Tokyo to show the ignominy of conquered Americans. "How will the captives feel about the Washington squabble if they live to hear it?" they asked. "Don't those guys know yet there's a war on?"

American camps have an air of careless profusion and exuberant vitality that somehow make the British scale of things shrink and shrivel. The American Army has established a British Isle courier service one-third faster than the previous service. The Army driver of an Austin car remarked disrespectfully, "You don't get into these things; you put them on," and disgustedly pointed out that if you hit above forty-five you can't hold the road.

After dinner in the early British twilight, I met many soldiers in tents, set along a huge avenue of ancient oaks. I saw young fellows from every State in the Union, fine fellows with clear eyes and stout hearts, ready to risk all for their country and what they believe it stands for.

Cook fires still burned among the circling tents "in the evening dews and damps," and I saw these boys, like their forefathers of the Civil War, had each quietly faced and thought out the issue: For what thing is life worth sacrificing?

These young men, like hundreds of thousands of others, wait for word sending them into battle, impatiently demand a second front and will go into it laughing.

The subject of Congress didn't come up. I was glad I didn't have to explain or try to justify Congressional controversy.

I was glad none of these young men would sit this week in the gallery of the House and Senate to hear the speeches I feared would be made there, or see the lobbyists I feared would be at work.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Work-or-Fight" Strike Solution

The most effective solution of this Nation's strike problem has been offered in the action of Brig. Gen. Harold H. Richardson, Colorado director of selective service, when he informed men engaged in Colorado's metal and lumber production that if they left their jobs they would be drafted.

Here is action that is recommended to selective service officials in those eastern States where a few disgruntled workers spread disaffection throughout large plants where production is vital in the Nation's war effort. A nation-wide adoption of this order would serve to eliminate the strike problem almost overnight.

There is no valid reason under the sun why men should be drafted into the armed forces and, without consulting their personal wishes in any way, ordered to any place and any task where the military leaders deem their services needed, when other men are permitted to stay at home and handicap those men on the firing line by their refusal to produce the equipment necessary for victory.—*Wichita Beacon.*

The Wide Horizon

Freedom of the Press

By Guy Natusch

SYDNEY

In democratic countries, freedom of speech and the freedom of the press are among the most valued possessions. It is a rare politician who has not held forth at some time in his career on the need for preserving either, or both. Yet in Australia, at end of June, there were heard first shots in a battle on the subject, with Parliament on the one side and the press of Australia on the other.

The battle followed the action of the President of the Federal Senate in banning from the Senate and its precincts, the staff of a Sydney, New South Wales, daily newspaper and its associated publications. This followed publication, in a weekly newspaper owned by the proprietors of the daily, of an article under the heading, "Those Meddlesome Old Men of the Senate." In it a staff writer attacked the Senate—and certain individual Senators—for what he described as dangerous meddling in one phase of the national war effort.

The President of the Senate immediately wrote to the editor-in-chief of the daily paper—regarded as the chief organ of the group—declaring the article "contained a number of statements concerning the Senate and its members which could only be considered as a deliberate attempt to discredit the Senate in the regard of the people and bring it into contempt." He called on the editor-in-chief of the firm's publications to publish in the daily—in which the article complained of had not appeared—an apology in terms outlined by him. If this were not done, he added, representatives of the firm's publications would be excluded from the precincts of the Senate.

No apology was forthcoming. Refusal was based on the ground that the President of the Senate was making a "grave threat to the traditional right of newspapers to observe, report and freely comment on Parliamentary proceedings." It was added, however, that should it desire to do so the Senate could exercise the right of reply and space would be provided in the newspaper for it to exercise this right. This offer was not accepted; instead the President of the Senate issued his order banning the firm's representatives from the precincts of the Senate.

Then came a real surprise—the Speaker of the House of Representatives announced that the ban would be extended to cover the precincts of the House of Representatives.

This was the stage at which the issue became something more than a minor squabble. The Australian Newspaper Proprietors' Association, representing all metropolitan dailies in Australia except one, announced that a vital principle was at stake and, with the guarantee of full support from the provincial dailies, was able to announce a united front against "an attitude that would interfere with the press in the performance of its proper duty to the public." Incidentally, that announcement was made in the face of a statement by President and Speaker that the ban would be extended to any other newspaper or agency which supplied Parliamentary news to the original "offender" during the currency of the ban.

The attitude of the newspapers generally was summed up by Newspaper Proprietors' Association president, R. A. G. Henderson. He declared: "It is not necessary to endorse the contents of the article to protest against what appears to be a cumulative interference with the proper duties of the whole Australian Press."

Having made clear that it was expressing no opinion on the taste, or merits, of the criticism contained in the article, the Association resolved to inform President and Speaker that it was "determined to uphold the freedom of the press by all constitutional means."

The press position was eased, temporarily, by the fact that Parliament went into recess for two months a day or two after the ban was imposed. There is little doubt that if the ban is not lifted before Parliament reassembles, the issue will become a major one, with the whole of the Australian press lined up to prevent the "establishment of a dangerous precedent and the forging of a weapon for the use of possibly undemocratic elements of the future."

There is, of course, a difference between "liberty" and "license." But irritation caused by the passing of the just bounds of liberty of speech and the written word is assuredly transient and trifling when compared with the deep wound dealt to democracy by any whittling away of that liberty.

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